Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

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NAVAL AIR UNITS BLAST 25 CRAFT OF FOE IN SOUTH

20 of Hostile Formation Raiding Shortland Island Shot Down

CLASH ON JUNE 5

Enemy Air Forces Continue To Suffer Defeats in Solomon Area

Intercepting a formation of enemy planes raiding Shortland Island in the Solomon Group on June 5, Japanese Navy warplanes shot down 20 of them and disabled five others, it was revealed in an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday. The announcement follows:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units intercepted a group of enemy planes that came raiding Shortland Island on June 5 and shot down 20 of the raiders and disabled five others. Three Japanese planes have not yet returned."

Deadly Combats

Deadly air combats between the Japanese and American forces are going on without a moment's interruption. The American air forces are repeating their persistent attacks but each time they fall prey to the Japanese Navy warplanes.

A large enemy fighter-bomber squadron mass-raided Shortland Island on Sunday morning. The Japanese fighter planes, veterans of severe fighting sprang into action immediately and assaulted the raiders. A furious aerial duel ensued with the result that 11 bombers, one B-17 plane, and eight others, including Sikorski fighter planes, in which the United States Navy takes pride. P-40 and Graumann craft, were shot down by the Japanese. Moreover, five bombers were also disabled. The enemy's attempt to make an offensive was frustrated.

In this grim battle in the air, too, our side paid the sacrifice of three planes, which had not returned to their base, but our brilliant exploits were achieved with a numerical force incomparably inferior to the enemy's. This numerical disadvantage has been amply covered by the qualitative superiority of each crew that would never allow any enemy plane to escape once it is espied, developing to the full the traditional spirit of our Navy that nothing can quench. Our unit shot down 20 enemy planes and disabling five others a far larger force than the fighting planes used on our side.

On Sea and Air

The enemy that come by sea must be defeated at sea and the enemy that come by air must be destroyed in the air. The decisive warfare between Japan and the United States is being waged on sea and in the air. The enemy air force seeking to place the Pacific under their control has become extremely active since the spring.

Since February in the Solomons area, an aggregate total of 1,660 planes came attacking 175 times in the month of February; 1,576 planes, 164 times in March; 1,745 planes, 188 times in April and 1,486 planes, 145 times in May. Neither the number of attacking planes, nor the frequency of attack has decreased this month. The Americans are mobilizing even ill-trained high school boys as pilots and gunners in great batches.

They are falling prey to our Navy airmen. The Roosevelt dictatorship, which is treading under foot the life and the happiness of the younger people of America is in league with a section of manufacturers of munitions and is indulging in the ambition of dominating the world. The invincible Imperial Navy fliers who are following in the footsteps of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto who died heroically in a decisive air battle over southern waters would not yield even an inch of sky to the enemy.

As will be seen from the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters on June 7, the military accomplishments of our Navy wild eagles are remarkable. The eagles although small in number, have managed to achieve the greatest conceivable results.

Nippon Guns Down 4 Curtiss P-40s Over Ichang Area

Nine Curtiss P-40s came over the Ichang area on Saturday at 1 p.m. and two of them were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft guns. On Sunday four more Curtiss P-40s came over the same area and another two were immediately shot down, a Hankow June 7 report to Domei reveals. From the time toward the end of our recent summer advance Chungking has been sending out the American air forces in China in attempts at guerrilla attacks but each time these raids have ended in failure, the planes being shot down, captured or forced to flee.

NIPPON PLANES HIT WAU IN NEW GUINEA

Anti-Axis Positions Vigorously Pounded in Course of Mass Raid, Enemy Admits

The Imperial Air Forces mass-raided the vicinity of Wau, New Guinea and vigorously pounded the positions of the anti-Axis forces there on Sunday, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Melbourne.

The United States promised at the recent Washington conference to increase greatly the number of its air forces stationed for the defense of Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin claimed on Sunday. Speaking at a Labor Party rally in New South Wales Curtin also pointed out that in spite of that it would be an overwhelmingly difficult task even to drive into the Japanese Forces' outer defense and exhorted the Australians to fight harder because "Australia has no future as the Japanese hold the southeastern part of the Asiatic continent and the islands around northern Australia," according to a June 6 Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Nippon Position Firm

Declared Curtin, "The actions of the Japanese show a positive character against northern Australia and the Japanese are in a position in which they will be able to concentrate fighting strength immediately. At the Washington conference the Australian government pointed out the seriousness of the situation in the Pacific and as a result of the anti-Axis headquarters for the southwestern Pacific also supporting this view, we were able to gain an official promise for greatly increased aid.

"To drive the Japanese out of their bases around Australia it is necessary to make use of the air forces together with the ground forces and also to have the cooperation of a fleet. At the time General MacArthur arrived in Australia he declared that to defend the Australian continent it was necessary not to construct defenses at the principal cities or their suburbs but to build an advance base along the Owen Stanley Mountains in New Guinea.

"The path reaching to the Japanese Forces' principal bases is long and innumerable difficulties lie in the way, and to drive into the Japanese outer defenses will be still harder. The American air corps fighting companies at the present in the southwestern Pacific are somewhat more than the number of fighting companies in the Australian air force. By request from General MacArthur, me, and the Australian representative in Washington it has been decided to strengthen greatly American air strength.

Australia Threatened

"But as long as the Japanese Forces hold the southeastern area of the Asiatic continent and the islands around northern Australia, Australia has no future. Australia's fate and guarantee of safety in the future will be decided by whether or not the Australians have the determination to sally forth to wherever necessary to defeat the Japanese Forces."

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

RED HOPES TO TAKE AZOF SEA SMASHED

25 Divisions and 12 Tank Brigades Annihilated Along Kuban River Last Month

At least 25 Red divisions and from 10 to 12 tank brigades have been annihilated by the German-Rumanian forces during the last month along the lower reaches of the Kuban River, according to a June 6 report from Berlin to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The Red forces carried out three huge-scale assaults with forces three times that of the German-Rumanian forces during that time but were beaten back each time and their hopes to retake Novorossisk, then the Crimean Peninsula and then to control the Sea of Azov have been smashed, the report added.

In order to drive the Germans out of the Caucasus and set up an advantageous position for the coming summer fighting, the Red forces during the last month carried out three huge-scale assaults along the lower reaches of the Kuban River against the German-Rumanian defenses with forces three times that of the defenders. Although greatly inferior in number the German-Rumanian forces withstood these terrific assaults and during the month annihilated at least 25 divisions of Red snipers and 10 to 12 Red tank brigades, making further large-scale Red action in this area impossible for the time being.

According to the prisoners gained by the German-Rumanian forces and Red deserters the Red objective in these assaults lay in the recovery of Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast, the military port second in importance only to Sebastopol. The Soviet forces also hoped to recover the Crimean Peninsula from the Kerch strait and to control the Sea of Azov. The failure of this program, together with the enormous loss in men and materials suffered in the assaults, is expected by competent observers to bring about a serious effect in the Soviet's summer operations.

Penmen Visit Yasukuni

Approximately 50 eminent Japanese writers who recently returned from inspection tours of the war fronts as representatives of the Literary and Cultural Service Society, paid homage at Yasukuni Shrine on Monday.

RALLY SLATED HERE TO PUSH WAR AIMS

Movement to Destroy Foe Set in Tokyo, Osaka by Throne Aid Body

The death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the charge unto death of the heroes of Attu Island commanded by Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki have moved the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to campaign among the people with a view to organizing them to make it possible for them to work effectively for the destruction of America and Britain.

The movement in the Kanto district will be launched on June 9 by a mass meeting at the Hibiya Public Hall, of which the Tokyo municipality will be a co-sponsor.

A rally at the Nakanoshima Public Hall in Osaka on June 10 will

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, June 8, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Two Phases of German, U.S. War Production

NIPPON SANGYO—If we accept the view of the late General Friedrich A. J. von Bernhardi, German strategist and author, that war production, in a sense, is an index to the ability of the war leader, the contrasts served by the war production efforts in Germany and those in the United States are quite interesting. Despite the fact that, on the whole, the United States is far more favored than Germany in that it is distant from the scene of war and enjoys the self-supply of resources, the rate of war production in Germany is far greater than that in the United States. According to neutral figures, whereas the United States is able to develop only 63 per cent of its productive capacity, Germany is able to develop over 100 per cent efficiency. If we compare the statement of Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels with that of Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production board, the situation becomes quite clear.

The pace of munitions production in America, according to Nelson, has apparently already hit its top. But is that actually so? According to Nelson's announcement, "The production of munitions in the first quarter of this fiscal year was only 18 percent of the total expected for the year, and it follows that in order to attain the scheduled total it will be necessary to produce 27 percent in each of the remaining three quarters." Again, he referred to the report of the Federal Reserve Board and explained, "Against the high of the industrial production index of 200 the index for January this year reached 198."

According to this, it is somewhat different from the observation of Swedish experts, but in any case it is clear that it has not gone beyond 100 percent of its capacity. In contrast to this, munitions production in Germany, in spite of the fact that that required by Reichsfuehrer Hitler in February last year was regarded by some to be impossible,

(Continued on Page 2)

AUGUST FAVOR DEEPLY MOVES TOJO, SHIMADA

Both Ministers Visit Imperial Palace to Express Thanks For Great Solicitude

CONCERNED OVER OUTPUTS

Munitions and Other War Industries Honored With Inspection by Aides-de-Camp

On the completion of the tour of inspection of Army and Navy munition plants, Army and Navy-managed factories, Army and Navy-supervised plants and other munition works by aides-de-camp of His Majesty the Emperor, War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m. Monday to thank His Imperial Majesty for His Gracious Solicitude in regard to war production.

Ever solicitous in regard to the urgent necessity of speeding up the production of munitions and improvement of industrial technique, His Imperial Majesty early in February dispatched aides-de-camp to the various munition plants in the Kwanto, Osaka, Hiroshima, North Kyushu, San-in and Hokuriku areas to gather first-hand data on the conditions of work and the manner in which the "soldiers of industry" are working. As the schedule was completed the War and Navy Ministers expressed their thanks for the mark of Imperial Favor to the fighting services. In the course of the Imperial Audience, the two Ministers were greatly moved by the gracious words granted them by His Imperial Majesty. After taking leave from the Palace, they said:

"His Majesty the Emperor has ever evinced gracious concern in regard to the urgency of war production and military engineering under the War of Greater East Asia and has dispatched His Imperial Majesty's aides-de-camp to our munition plants and other related factories. Now the schedule has been completed without a hitch.

"We believe that there is no greater honor than this for the Army and Navy munition plants, and those Army and Navy-controlled factories to which the aides-de-camp have been sent. Because of their itineraries the visit of the aides-de-camp was limited to only a part of the plants this time but we respectfully believe that the honor will be extended to all the Army and Navy munition plants and other related plants.

"We are moved with awe and trepidation that the War and Navy Ministers have, at this time, been greatly honored with Gracious Imperial Words granted them.

"At a time when the war situation is truly serious those who are engaged in munition production and in military technique, must all respectfully bear the Imperial Will and work with further efforts for the increase of production and advancement of military technique thus responding to the Imperial Benevolence."

ARGENTINE REVOLT IS SEEN CONCLUDED

Rawson Forms New Cabinet—Critica Comments Neutrality Unlikely to Be Abandoned

The new Argentine President, Arturo Rawson, suddenly resigned on June 6 and left the task of organizing the Cabinet to War Minister Pedro Ramirez, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. At the same time, Finance, Justice, and Foreign Ministers tendered their resignations. The reason for his resignation has not been made clear, but Reuters surmise that his non-consent to the new Constitution may be the cause, the same dispatch adds.

The Argentine revolution that broke out on the morning of June 4 seems to have settled down with the resignation of President Ramon S. del Castillo. General Arturo Rawson, the new President, formed a new Cabinet at Buenos Aires on June 5 and the ceremony of investitures was fixed for that noon, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated June 6.

About 10,000 revolutionary troops who occupied Government offices and other important building in the city after advancing into the capital Friday afternoon almost entirely withdrew from their posts on orders of General Rawson, only the artillery and air forces remaining at their positions. Thus the city is maintaining comparative calm. As, however, martial law has not yet been lifted, there is considerable unrest among the people. Because of rumors that Communist elements are liable to break out into revolt, taking advantage of the general confusion, the new Cabinet has ordered the police authorities to be vigorously on the alert.

The new Cabinet through the Buenos Aires Broadcasting Station called to the people of Argentina, emphasizing the fact that there is no cause for alarm and warning them to keep calm.

The casualties in the outbreak have been reported at 100 killed and 300 injured but figures subsequently obtained showed that they were much smaller. According to the communique issued by the new regime on the night of June 5, the killed numbered 27 and injured 87, mainly caused by a skirmish outside the city when the revolutionary army was advancing into the capital and was opposed by the Government army. Of the 27 killed, 20 were revolutionists, and the new Cabinet performed funeral rites for them on the night of June 5 at which the new Ministers were all present.

The new Cabinet is said to have held its first meeting the same night to consider measures for the future but nothing has yet been published as to the outcome.

Meanwhile, with the outbreak of the revolution, the United States, Chilean, Brazilian, Peruvian, Paraguayan, Venezuelan and Mexican Ambassadors gathered at the Chilean Embassy and after some hours of deliberation on the Argentine political situation cabled to their home governments for instructions.

The attitudes of these governments toward the new regime have not yet been decided and it is generally believed that they are waiting for further developments before they do so. Consequently, recognition of the Rawson Government is expected to be extended by the United States and the Central and South American Governments only after President Rawson has clarified his policy.

In view of the open secret, however, that the United States was behind the revolution, the new regime is believed to be recognized quite soon. In diplomatic circles it is surmised that the new Cabinet after a meeting on June 7 will officially ask the diplomatic corps for recognition of the new regime.

The press at Buenos Aires is maintaining a quiet tone. The evening paper Critica commented that the revolutionary army had acted with a view to effecting rapprochement with the United States but it is not likely that Argentina under the new regime will abandon its policy of neutrality. This is considered a noteworthy observation.

Japanese Units Rout Enemy 56th Division In East Hupeh Area

Japanese Units carrying out punitive operations against about 800 enemy troops belonging to the enemy 56th Division which was causing disturbance near Hwangmei in the easternmost area of Hupeh up till Saturday forced the enemy to leave behind 38 bodies, captured eight, took numerous rifles, hand grenades and other supplies, a Domei report from Hankow on Monday reveals. The Japanese units started action on June 2.

FEDERAL COUNCIL DUE IN INDO-CHINA

To Act as Advisory Body to Governor-General—Bigger Voice For Local Inhabitants

Domei

SAIGON, June 7—The Conseil Federal de l'Indochine will be created soon in French Indo-China as an exclusive advisory organ to the Governor-General of French Indo-China under the provisions of a decree issued by the Chief of State of the French Republic under date of May 31, according to the O.F.I.

The proposed council will succeed the Grand Conseil des Interets Economiques et Financiers which, composed of the representatives of French and local residents in French Indo-China as well as merchants and industrialists in the colony, ceased to function following the defeat of France in the present war, the report added.

Organized in such a way as to represent all leading influences in agricultural, commercial, industrial and other spheres of activity in French Indo-China, the proposed Conseil Federal de l'Indochine will carry greater authority and power than the now-defunct Grand Conseil des Interets Economiques et Financiers, according to the O.F.I. report.

Organization of Body

The new council will be organized by 22 French residents and 30 native residents in French Indo-China and hence it is understood that the local inhabitants will have a greater voice in the affairs as compared with the past.

The sphere of activity of the new council will be far wider than that of the former grand council as the new organ will be represented by leaders of social, cultural, commercial and economic circles in general whereas the members of the old body were confined principally to delegates from economic circles.

The new council will be tasked with the study and discussion of all matters having vital relation with the interest of French Indo-China, in general, including the budget, taxation and administrative issues.

The new council, while formally meeting in session once a year, will form special committees to attend to various administrative matters under their respective jurisdictions throughout the year.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS POPULAR IN BORNEO

Evening Course Ready For Novices July 1

Domei

BANJERMASIN, June 7.—With the termination on June 9 of the current course for local officials and school teachers, the Japanese language school here will hold a special evening course for local inhabitants employed by Japanese firms.

This course will start on July 1, for a period of three months.

To further spread the Japanese language among the local inhabitants, the school is to be opened for the general public with the ending of the above course.

Indicative of enthusiasm shown in the study of the Japanese language is an ever increasing number of applicants for admission to similar institutes in southern Borneo, which already number more than 10.

ARMY UNITS ARE CITED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE IN 2ND CHANGSHA DRIVE

Itohiya Infantry and Attached Contingents Awarded Honors

WIPED OUT ENEMY

Men Contributed to Annihilation of Foe's 183rd and 12th Divisions

A citation, issued by an Army Commander to the Itohiya Unit and units attached to it for meritorious exploits at the time of the second Changsha operation in December, 1941, has reached the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, according to an announcement of the War Ministry at 4 p.m. on Monday.

CITATION

Itohiya Infantry Unit
Units Attached Thereto

"The above under the command of Major Tomekichi Itohiya participated in the second Chinchiang operation, which was conducted in parallel with the second Changsha operation, and contributed a great deal to the smashing of the enemy 183rd Division and the newly-organized 12th Division.

"The above Units as the first left wing of the Nagano Corps advanced to the enemy position on the right bank of the Hsiangfukwan River toward the evening of December 25. Firmly entrenched, however, in the heights in the vicinity of Chjenshihling opposite that river, the enemy offered very stubborn resistance. As a result, the Japanese Units on the first line could hardly make headway they expected in their attacks.

"As night came on, Commander Itohiya drove a wedge into an unguarded direction of the enemy by taking advantage of a misty rain and succeeded in occupying the key enemy positions from behind near Chienshihling. Then, the Units enlarged the sphere of their operation northwestward, thereby enabling the first line units to launch attacks. The attacks by the Oga Corps then made considerable headway with the result that the main enemy positions were penetrated after dawn of December 26.

"The Itohiya Unit and units attached to it continued their advance deep into the rear of the enemy line and carried out a siege attack against the solid enemy rear position located near Tuimienling toward the evening of December 26. The enemy position thus was seized and this accelerated the progress of attack by the Hirin Unit. The newly-organized 12th Division thus was annihilated.

"Then, the Itohiya and its attached units surprised a portion of the enemy located near Hochia on December 30. The enemy were trapped. A large amount of trophies were seized. On December 31 these units advanced to a locality near Huchenghsu, when they discovered the enemy 183rd Division and caught up with it. Large war results were scored then. The enemy Division was utterly thrown into confusion. This facilitated the deployment of the Oga Corps.

"All this was attributed to the brave fighting of officers and men with their conviction of sure victory under the gallant and adventure-minded Unit Commander and with the manifestation of their constant training. Their military exploits are really meritorious.

"Wherefore, a citation is thereby issued.

April 29, 1942
Army Commander."

Hails From Shiga Prefecture

Unit Commander Itohiya was born in Shiga Prefecture. A graduate of the Military Academy, he took part in landing operations at Woosung in the Shanghai Incident in 1932. In 1936 he commanded an infantry company. In the following year he was attached to the expeditionary forces in North China, and served with distinction in the operations at the Yungting River, in the neighborhood of Paohaichuang, and at other places.

In 1938 he was attached to the corps composed of students in the preparatory course of the Military Academy. The next year he was put in charge of the students of the Tokyo Military Preparatory School.

The year 1941 saw him in command of a unit of the expeditionary forces in Central China.

Later he was graduated from the special course of the Military Staff College.

To his present post of instructor of the Military Academy he was appointed this year.

AIRMAN COMES BACK SAFELY BY WALKING

After Raid on Enemy Airfield Plane Made Forced Landing But Pilot Tramps Home

Domei

CERTAIN NIPPON BASE IN BURMA, June 7.—How Nippon Air Unit Commander Miyamaru returned to his base despite a forced landing in the paddy field on the bank of the Kaladan River following a raid on May 2, on Dohazali Airfield, about 100 kilometers south of Chittagong, India, was disclosed today.

A large formation of our bombers and fighters raided the Dohazali airfield on May 2 and succeeded in setting two large enemy planes ablaze and damaging three medium-sized planes. After blasting the enemy airfield, our planes were going to return to their base, when Commander Miyamaru discovered three enemy fighter planes flying at a high altitude with the object of attacking our formation.

Commander Miyamaru immediately directed the nose of his plane toward the enemy and when he came within a distance of 30 meters, from the enemy, he opened fire.

Soon one of the enemy planes caught fire and went spinning downward leaving a trail of black smoke behind. There were two more enemy planes left but at this moment something went wrong with his own plane.

However, he continued to fire away at the enemy fighters. Upon seeing this Lieutenant Hideshiro Muraki came to the commander's aid. The second enemy plane spiralled to the ground. The remaining enemy plane was shot down by Sergeant Jukichi Sugahara after a short pursuit.

Commander Miyamura's plane began to lose speed. When the formation reached a point east of the Cox Bazaar Airfield, Commander Miyamaru informed Lieutenant Muraki and Sergeant Sugahara that he was going to crash deliberately against the enemy position.

However, he was encouraged to continue flying even though his plane was in a bad condition. He had to fly in a zigzag course. His plane was protected by a number of our planes. When the formation neared the Kaladan River after waving at other planes to go on Commander Miyamaru made a forced landing in the paddy-field on the bank of the river.

Lieutenant Muraki and Sergeant Sugahara circled over the spot where the Commander had landed to ascertain that he was safe. Then the two planes speedily returned to their base. After making a detailed report of the matter, Lieutenant Muraki flew back to the spot but he could find no trace of the Commander's plane. He circled over the spot for about ten minutes, and flew back to his base.

Lieutenant Ichiro Sumita then set out for the spot, and found the Commander on a small hill near the place he had made a forced landing waving a white handkerchief.

Dropping some provisions and a map Lieutenant Sumita was about to return to his base, when he spotted the Commander's plane adroitly camouflaged with foliage. Two days later Commander Miyamaru appeared at the base in his usual good health.

NIPPON SUBJECTS REPORTED AS SAFE

Argentine Revolt Subsides; Business Normal

The entire nation was deeply concerned for the safety of the 7,000 Japanese nationals in Argentina, including Ambassador Shu Tomii and his staff, whose security was threatened by the revolution that was suddenly started on Friday, but it was fortunately learned that they are all safe and sound by the official wire reaching the Foreign Office, according to Domei.

Perfect peace and order were maintained in Buenos Aires, business activities continuing as usual, during the course of the revolution which subsided on the following day with the formal resignation of President Ramon Castillo and the installation of General Arturo Rawson in the presidential chair.

Few cases of bloodshed were reported on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, but no disturbances occurred in the city, and although the telephone and telegraphic facilities were temporarily suspended, they were immediately restored on Saturday morning.

Nimitz in America

Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the American Pacific Fleet arrived in America recently for an important conference, Navy Department circles announced on Sunday, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei, quoting a wire from Washington.

H.I.H. Prince Kuni Is Granted Imperial Sanction for Peerage

Will Be Called Count Norihiko Tatsuta Hereafter; New House and Peer Created With Bestowal of Imperial Writ and Letters Patent on Monday

His Imperial Highness Second-Sub-Lieutenant Prince Norihiko Kuni, third son of the late Prince Taka Kuni, has been placed among the peerage and thus descended to the subject status in accordance with His Imperial Highness' request to the Throne, it was stated in a bulletin issued by the Imperial Household Department Monday.

In thus descending to the subject class, His Imperial Highness has been granted the family name of Tatsuta. His name hereafter will be Count Norihiko Tatsuta.

The request to the Throne had been made some time ago and His Imperial Highness discharged the functions of a member of the Imperial Family for the last time Friday. On Monday the name of Tatsuta was granted with the title of Count and the Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank.

Clad in the naval uniform of a second-lieutenant and wearing the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers, His Imperial Highness proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m. from the mansion of Marquis Kuni in Wakagi-cho, Shibuya, and at 11:30 a.m. was received by His Majesty the Emperor in the ante-chamber of the Palace with Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira in attendance. His Imperial Majesty handed His Imperial Highness the Imperial writ and letters patent granting the new name of Tatsuta, the county and Court rank. Thus was created a new house and a new peer of the realm.

Following the ceremony, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress invited the new count to a luncheon at which also sat Their Imperial Highnesses Dowager Princess Chikako Kuni, Prince Asaakira Kuni, Princess Tomoko Kuni and Dowager Princess Shizuko Kuni. After the luncheon there was tea in the Chamber of the Peony. Count Tatsuta took his leave much moved by the gracious reception granted him by Their Imperial Majesties.

On retiring from the Palace, the Count paid his respects at the Omiya Palace and the mansions of the Princes of the Blood.

Count Tatsuta is 22 years old. He entered the Naval Academy in December, 1939, from which he graduated in November, 1942. On June 2 this year he was commissioned Second Sub-Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy for first-line sea duty.

The name Tatsuta was adopted from the Tatsuta Shrine in Kita Gokasho-mura, Kanzaki-gun, Shiga Prefecture, which is located in the old principality of Kuni and at which members of the Kuni Household have long worshipped. It has been customary on the part of the Tatsuta Shrine, too, to present to the Kuni Household in Kyoto some of the annual divine offerings.

PRELIMINARY TRACK MEET CONDUCTED AT SHANGHAI

Japanese, Chinese, German Athletes Make Preparation To Compete With Dairen

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 7.—Qualifying heats for the inter-city track meet between Shanghai and Dairen, which is scheduled to be held here on June 30, were staged today at the local track field.

Among the many nationalities participating were included 50 Japanese, 40 Chinese and 20 Germans.

The forthcoming meet is the first of its kind to be held within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

OPPOSERS OF VICHY ENEMIES OF FRANCE

Laval Says Policy of Petain Rooted in Country's Needs —Scores Rebel Frenchmen

Special to the Nippon Times

VICHY, June 6.—The French government chief Pierre Laval, in a nationwide broadcast stressed that he did not want to convince those who did not want to be convinced that he had always wished to secure for his country a worthy place in the Europe of tomorrow, and he did not change his attitude toward Germany and Italy.

France as a neighbor of these two countries must live in peace with them and maintain cordial relations. He had always declared that any other policy would be detrimental to the interests of France and would lead in the end to war. This war had come and with it defeat. Today he had, together with the French nation, to carry the burden of the mistakes made by others.

The Premier then recalled his discussions which he had been holding at the Fuehrer's headquarters, where he had defended France as best as he could. The Axis Powers and their allies were shedding blood in order to destroy Bolshevism while France at the same time was taking part in the common efforts by working. In this connection Laval pointed to the conditions under which the French workers were working in Germany emphasizing at the same time the fate of those Frenchmen, living in German imprisonment, which had considerably improved.

More Frenchmen Returning

He announced that in the course of this month another batch of French war prisoners would return home. By working in Germany the French workmen were securing the future of France and it was, therefore, the duty of all Frenchmen to follow the orders of the French government. Laval again recalled that the rules under which French workmen were working in Germany were the same as with the German workers and they were, furthermore, living in a country where work was an honor and where the social institutions were highly developed. Strikers should know that they would not profit from any strike since arrangements had already been made which made it impossible for them to shirk their duty.

The Premier then scored those Frenchmen who fled in view of the threatening danger and who were now speaking from London or Algiers to the French nation requesting their countrymen to bear the bombings with a brave heart. The policy, pursued by himself at the side of the Marshal, was deeply rooted in the necessities of the country. Those who were opposing this policy were the enemies of France and of Europe. If the enemies should win, the Anglo-Saxon world would soon be fighting the Soviets and there could not be any doubt with regard to the outcome of this struggle. Bolshevism would get settled all over Europe and the latter become a Soviet Europe.

In conclusion Premier Laval stated: "Europe must not be defeated by Bolshevism and it is therefore the duty of France to put aside all those dangerous illusions for I have confidence in my country."

Rizal Festival Day Will Be Observed By Filipinos on June 19

Domei

MANILA, June 7.—A "Rizal" festival will be held throughout the Philippines under the auspices of the Executive Commission of the Philippines on June 19, which falls on the 82nd birthday of the great Filipino patriot, it was learned today. Colorful events are scheduled in Baguio, Cebu, Iloilo, Legaspi, Davao as well as other towns of the Philippine Islands on that occasion to console the soul of General Jose Rizal who was executed without witnessing the realization of independence for which he strived.

WASEDA SWIMMERS WIN 17TH ANNUAL TOURNEY

Tomon Boys Win Six Out Of Seven Events at Meiji Shrine Pool

A powerful Waseda University swimming team opened its campaign for national honors Sunday by easily defeating Keio University, 27 to 12, in their 17th annual meet at the Meiji Shrine Pool.

Waseda, the national intercollegiate champions, garnered six of the seven swimming events, leaving no doubts to a large enthusiastic crowd of their superiority over the Mita men. Keio, however, found consolation in taking the diving events and eking out a 4 to 3 victory in the water polo tilt.

Murayama, the Waseda freestyle ace, set the pace for the winners by capturing the 400—and 1,500—meter races, besides taking a leg in the winning relay event. Keio's lone victory came when Tainaka splashed his way to triumph in the 100-meter backstroke race.

In the diving competition, Keio aces were adjudged winners in both the platform and spring board events. Hashimoto taking the high diving and Iwasa nosing out teammate Hashimoto in the springboard event.

Summaries

400 meter free style—Won by Murayama (Waseda); Miyamoto (Waseda) second; Akinaga (Waseda) third; Time—4:53.6.

200 meter breast stroke—Won by Fujigaki (Waseda); Iwasaki (Keio) second; Ohbayashi (Waseda) third. Time—2:51.8.

100 meter free style—Won by Oura (Waseda); Uyefuji (Keio) second; Koyanagi (Waseda) third. Time—1:03.1.

100 meter back stroke—Won by Tainaka (Keio); Fujii (Keio); Sabu (Waseda) third. Time—1:13.2.

200 meter free style—Won by Miyamoto (Waseda); Kawamura (Keio) second; Nagao (Waseda) third. Time—2:19.0.

1,500 meter free style—Won by Murayama (Waseda); Akinaga (Waseda) second; Tada (Keio) third. Time—19:46.4.

800 meter relay—Won by Waseda (Nagao, Oura, Murayama, Miyamoto); Keio (Kawamura, Uyefuji, Nakazawa, Katayama) second. Time—9:39.6.

High diving—Won by Hashimoto (Keio) 70.69 points; Iwasa (Keio) second, 61.78 points; Kataoka (Waseda) third. 57.28 points.

Springboard diving—Won by Iwasa (Keio) 23.21 points; Hashimoto (Keio) second; Mibashi (Keio) third.

Summaries of Points

	Waseda	Keio
400 meter free style	6	0
200 meter breast stroke	4	2
100 meter free style	4	2
100 meter back stroke	1	5
200 meter free style	4	2
1,500 meter free style	5	1
800 meter relay	3	0
Total	27	12

Water Polo

Keio	2	2—4
Waseda	2	1—3

Line-Ups

Keio	Waseda
Moriya	Koyanagi
Matsumoto	Watanabe
Tada	Fujigaki
Okada	Kondo
Kanda	Shiokawa
Nakamura	Ohsari
Tsukamoto	Ohta

RALLY SLATED HERE TO PUSH WAR AIMS

(Continued from Page 1)

inaugurate the drive in the Kansai district.

The meeting at Hibiya will get under way at 1 p.m. with the reading of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain by Fumio Goto, State Minister, and Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

An address by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, will follow.

Then, under the chairmanship of General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and former Prime Minister, the assembly will adopt a declaration and a resolution for the overthrow of America and Britain.

Speeches by Speaker Tadahiko Okada of the House of Representatives and Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, will end the meeting.

An arrangement has been made for the attendance of representatives of the middle school, national schools, and neighborhood associations in the city at the rally.

The Osaka rally also will be opened at 1 p.m.

Governor Choji Tanabe of Osaka will read the Imperial Rescript to the assemblage. With Admiral Kiyotane Abo, adviser to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, taking the chair, those present will adopt a declaration and a resolution similar to those which are expected to be passed by the Hibiya meeting. Junichiro Koyabashi, manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and Ryutaro Nagai, permanent manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will deliver speeches toward the end of the meeting.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

has attained its goal, and in quality and quantity has gone beyond the amount set.

According to Munitions Minister Albert Speer and Propaganda Minister Goebbels, the production of locomotives this May has reached three times that of the monthly average for the year before last; ammunition 6.3 times; various caliber guns four times; heavy machine-guns three times; anti-tank guns six times. And the production of heavy tanks has far surpassed the possible limits of modern munitions industries, the output in May being more than that produced in the whole of last year. And further, by the power of a new weapon, the heavy tank "Tiger" even is no problem.

And it goes without saying that the 3,500,000 newly mobilized by the new labor structure will guarantee even further production power.

So long as there is connection between the views of the peoples of the democracies which are based on pleasure-seeking by individuals and imperialistic ambitions, it would be impossible for the leaders of America and Britain to hope ever to have their people have a clear-cut idea as to the objects of the war. The view of the world of the peoples of totalitarian countries is in sharp contrast with that of the democracies. The war objects of totalitarian countries are the war objects of their peoples. No wonder that the convictions of the peoples of totalitarian countries on the war are incomparably strong. Dr. Goebbels has pointed out with pride the fact that there is not a single striking worker in Germany. This forms a sharp contrast with the situation which finds President Roosevelt under the necessity of using power against the striking workers in his country.

Sato Meets Molotov

Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow conferred for approximately one hour with the Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov on Friday night, according to a Kuibishev dispatch to Domei.

PAINTER FUSETSU DIES

Was Noted Calligrapher, Owner of Museum

Fusetsu Nakamura, noted Japanese artist and calligrapher, suddenly passed away at his home in Kaminegishi-cho, Shitaya-ku at 6:20 p.m. Sunday of cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 78.

He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Dean of the Taiheiyo Fine Art Academy. He had studied in France and was noted for his unique Oriental touches of Western paintings.

The Fusetsu Calligraphic Museum, which is regarded as the best of its kind in East Asia, treasures more than 16,000 rare works of art and calligraphy.

Manila Churches Famous

Exact Number of Religious Sanctuaries Unknown; St. Augustine, Oldest Castilian House of Worship in P.I., Houses Remains of Don Miguel Lopez de Legaspi

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

MANILA.—A city of churches—that is Manila.

Her skyline, seen from the sky, from the bay or from the hinterland, is an outline of religious domes and belfries. These old, cloistered monuments scattered throughout the city, proudly tell the story that was and is Manila. They rear their proud heads from out of a mass of corrugated roofs, from out of the spreading greens and from out of the massive walls of the intramurous (walled city).

Manila is rich with the sanctuaries and symbols of Christianity, for Manila is the only major city in Greater East Asia, professing a religion alien to this part of the world.

No one seems to know the exact number of churches in Manila and no one seems to care for after all there are just too many of them.

They display the toil and sacrifice of an old colonial Spain, which hoodwinked many a nation by dispatching her religious salesmen first. Today, these churches tell what remains of Old Spain in East Asia.

Some of the better churches have gone or have been sadly marred by earthquakes. Most of those still standing are modern in construction. They have been reconstructed in strict keeping with the originals.

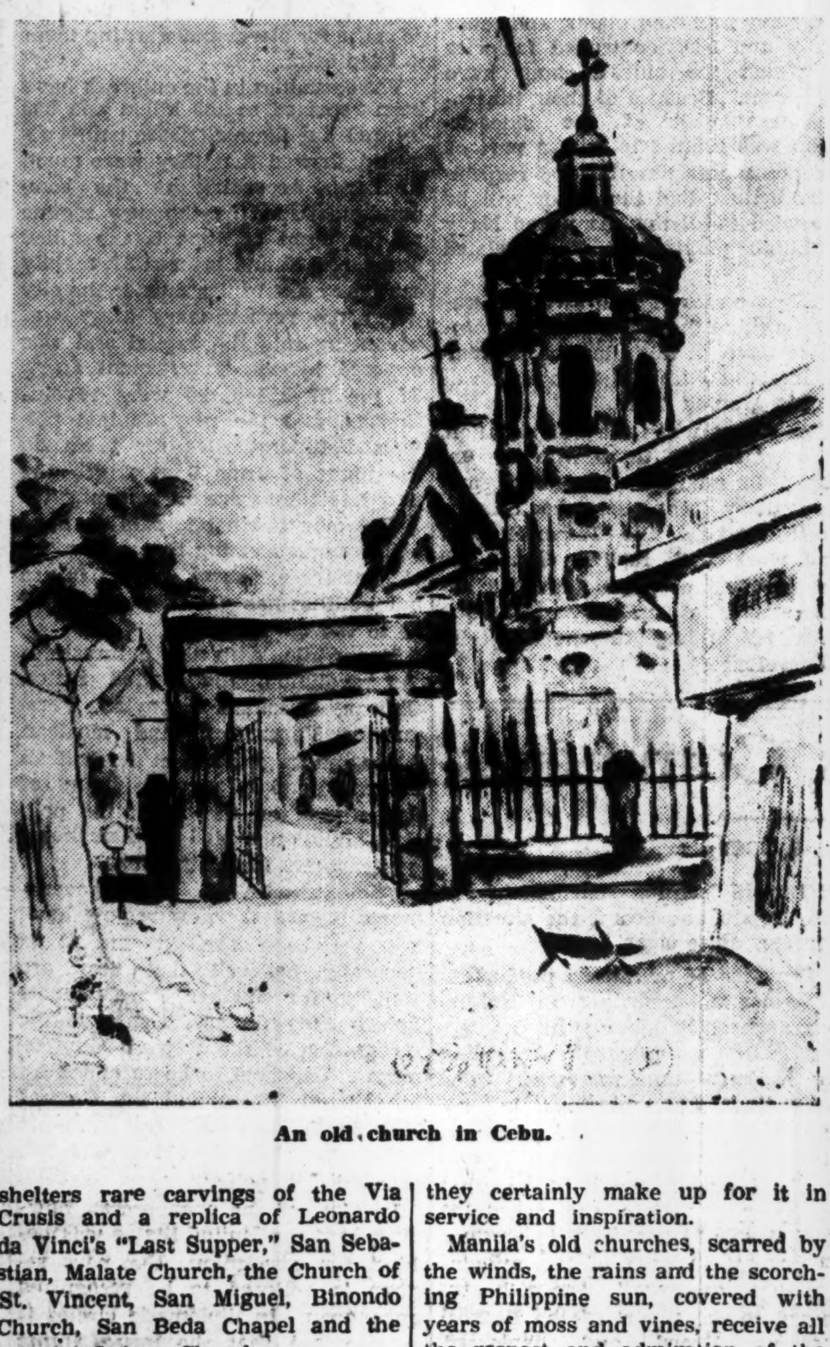
Of all Manila's churches, the St. Augustine is one of the most famous. It is the oldest Castilian church in the Philippines and has successfully weathered all storms and five violent earthquakes since 1599. It stands quietly at the intersection of Calle General Luna and Calle Real in the intramuros.

It was built by the order of St. Augustine on June 24, 1571, but was destroyed by a fire and rebuilt in 1599 by Juan Marcias and Antonio Herrera. It was dedicated to St. Paul, the Apostle, whose sacred image stands in the main altar and in a niche in the facade.

Today, St. Augustine is famous for it houses the bones of Don Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, the conqueror of Manila; Ecclesiastical synod and the Junta Magna the Grand Council of old Manila) were held in its sanctuary and the imperialistic terms for the American occupation of Manila occurred in the vestry of the church.

Its interior is a broad nave with eight chapels. The walls are decorated with medieval art murals said to have been done by an Italian painter. There are 68 molave seats in the choir and the parchment cantorals, written in the XVI and XVII centuries, can be read from quite some distance.

In passing, out of the galaxy of Manila's churches, a few must be mentioned. There is the Recollects, the second oldest and famous for its relics, among them being a Saint's hand still untouched by time. What amazes is that all the fingers and nails are still intact. Then there are the Manila Cathedral, the Lourdes, the Franciscan Church, the Church of St. Ignatius, one of the most beautiful which shelters rare carvings of the Via Crusis and a replica of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," San Sebastian, Malate Church, the Church of St. Vincent, San Miguel, Binondo Church, San Beda Chapel and the colorful Quiapo Church.


An old church in Cebu.

Like all other things, these old churches must be given time and study. They must be given that which is due them before they will yield their secrets. They must be wooed with an understanding heart. Once won they will reveal volumes of antiquity—of reverie and romance, of history and incident.

Built by the Spanish padres, their thick stone walls, their colored pillars, their towered belfries and their arched corridors are a placid pool of charm and serenity.

Incidentally, there are thousands of small provincial towns where the only outstanding landmark is a majestic church rising from among the cluster of trees and hipa houses, or resting on the hillside overlooking the surrounding country. It is a landscape which comes to the heart, for they offer peace and quiet to the simple provincial folks who toil and live with the good earth. They may lack the grandeur and tradition of Manila's churches but they certainly make up for it in service and inspiration.

Manila's old churches, scarred by the winds, the rains and the scorching Philippine sun, covered with years of moss and vines, receive all the respect and admiration of the New Philippines. They seem to rise anew, despite their age, moving with the tempo and enthusiasm of a rapidly changing world.

While the mellow walls whisper prayers of ancient padres and hymns chanted by angelic acolytes of yesterday, the Filipinos of today, seek to forget those days of Western Imperialism, find shelter and comfort in the old sanctuaries and chapels of the New Philippines.

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ARAKI EMPHASIZES SPIRIT OF PIONEERS

Third General Meeting of Nisei Association Attended by Many Delegates

General Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister, emphasized the role of Nisei in wartime Japan, pointing out that they are the sons of Japan's early pioneers who traveled overseas to develop unknown lands at the third general meeting of the Nisei Association of Nippon on Sunday at the Meiji University Preparatory School auditorium in Izumi-cho, Setagaya-ku. It was attended by over 400 members and delegates from all parts of the nation.

In his speech, which was the main feature of the day, General Araki outlined the philosophy underlying the traditional Japanese family system and explained in easy terms to the Nisei audience the fundamental principles behind the Japanese way of life. He elucidated the principles of Hakko Ichiu under which all men and countries are to live peacefully together.

Pride as Pioneers

General Araki said that the Nisei now in Japan should be proud of their pioneer parents and should strive to maintain that pride and go forth into the world with that heritage. He urged them to make use of their special talent in addition to their knowledge of Japanese and things Japanese to become worthy subjects of the Empire.

The general meeting was under the chairmanship of Goro Murata who made a brief opening address. Speeches of welcome were delivered by Professor Takizo Matsumoto, director-general of the Association and Wakahisa Yamashita, general secretary. On behalf of the honor guests Consul-General Muto of the Foreign Ministry spoke. Representing the various branches of the Association, Shinichi Kato of Hiroshima and Tsunekichi Takeda made short reports of the activities of the Nisei in rural regions.

The Nisei's determination to fight the war to final victory was contained in a pledge read by Mamoru Ogi of Keio University. Miss Yuki Yamamoto, representing the Nisei members of the Association, expressed the duty of Nisei as subjects of Japan.

Musical Program Given

The morning session on Sunday was brought to a close by a violin solo by Mrs. Teruko Nogami, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Hana Tomonaga.

In the afternoon, a baseball tournament vying for the Sawada trophy was held at the same school grounds and the Rengo-kai nine came out victorious by defeating the Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai team.

Officials of the Association and delegates from the various prefectural branches of the Association were the guests at a dinner given Sunday night at the Nanpo-en restaurant by the Foreign Ministry at which time views were exchanged as to how to assist the Nisei throughout the entire nation.

Rengokai Wins Trophy

A ninth inning three-run rally enabled the Nisei Rengo-kai nine to snatch a 7 to 6 victory over the Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai boys Sunday in the championship game of the Nisei Associations second semi-annual baseball tournament held at the Meiji University Preparatory School ground.

With the victory, the Sawada trophy went to the Rengo-kai team. The defending champions were the Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai nine which won the title last spring.

In the exciting ninth inning the Rengo-kai nine filled the bags with no outs on two base on balls and a hit.

A streak of wildness cost pitcher Nakayama the game in that exciting ninth inning. With a comfortable two-run lead, Nakayama couldn't find the plate and walked the first three men to fill the bags. A short tap over first scored one run and then second baseman Kameda settled the issue with a line single to left field to score the tying and winning run.

The Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai nine sprinted off to a two-run lead in the opening inning when they jumped on pitcher Sawada for two hits sandwiched in between two base on balls. However, the Rengo-kai team got one of the runs back in the third only to have the Kaigai Kyokai nine increase their lead to two runs in the seventh.

Fine support in the field and steady pitching by Nakayama held the Rengo-kai nine to three more tallies until that fatal ninth, when Nakayama tired badly to fill the bags.

Score

Kaigai Kyoiku Kyokai200 200 200—6
Nisei Rengo-kai ......001 101 003—7

Railway Sabotaged

BUENOS AIRES—Acts of sabotage have repeatedly been committed on the railway leading from Antofagasta to La Paz. The Bolivian authorities are investigating into the matter.

Voices Determination

Mamoru Ogi, a member of the Nisei Association of Nippon, reading a pledge at the third general meeting of the Association on Sunday at the Meiji University Preparatory School auditorium. General Baron Sadao Araki (seated, third from right) was the main speaker.

Patriotism of Last Men On Attu Echoes Forever All Over Japan

'Everything We Offer to the August Sovereign,' Said Heroes of the Yamazaki Unit on Bleak Fog-Shrouded Northern Isle

"The mere thought of the heroic end of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his two thousand men is enough to root out every complaint and dissatisfaction in us," comments Dr. Kazunobu Kanokogi, chief secretary of the Association for Service to the State through Speech and Press, in the Asahi.

In 480 BC, Dr. Kanokogi says, the Persian monarch Xerxes led an immense army across the narrow pass of Thermopylae, burning with the ambition of invading Greece. King of Sparta Leonidas then repulsed the enemy forces at the pass of Thermopylae with a force of 300 Spartans but being numerically much inferior to the enemy, he was not able to keep up the resistance very long. Realizing that they could no longer bar the progress of the foe, Leonidas and his little band of men hurled themselves against the swarming persians and met a heroic death. Those gallant Spartans did not die in vain, this having been immediately proved by the rise of the entire nation against the foreign invaders, with the result that glorious victories were won at Marathon, a small town of Attica and on Salamis, an island of Greece. Through those victories the Greeks were able to cement and solidify the foundation of the nation. This event, along with the names of Leonidas and his men, remains recorded in the history of the world forever.

Defended Till Last

The late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his two thousand men guarded the desolate and lonely island, Attu, for the last three seasons till the last of their bullets was exhausted. When no longer able to resist, those who were wounded ended their lives by their own hands while the remaining soldiers, united in a fighting fire-ball, threw themselves on the enemy forces and met their end most bravely and valiantly. This patriotism and loyalty will surely stir up all the Japanese to keep their firm stand discarding every selfish concern, in their ardent wish to serve the nation.

The people behind the guns must live in the spirit of the late Colonel and his men, in their efforts to increase wartime production. Then, the death of the heroes in the bleak island will bear fruit in the laying of a solid foundation for final victory.

The last manifestation of patriotism expressed in words by about a hundred men, the last of the Yamazaki Unit, "Everything we offer to the August Sovereign," will forever echo throughout the Japanese domain.

The late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, sublime commander of the immortal two thousand now enshrouded in the heavy fogs of the northern-most seas is truly the embodiment of the Japanese spirit, firm, humble, brave and unflinching before adversities, comments Dr. Masayoshi Kihira, member of the research committee for enhancing national spiritual culture.

Spirit of Masashige

During the reign of the Emperor Godaigo, one day Kusunoki Masashige was summoned by His order to Kasagi Mountain. When he was entrusted with the heavy mission of leading his men to fight against the traitor, he assured the Emperor Godaigo that He should not worry about the country as long as he lived. The same spirit was expressed by the late Colonel in his letter addressed to Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister when he said, "As long as I am in the post you can feel at peace," assuring the iron defense of Attu Island. Both Kusunoki Masashige and Colonel Yamazaki were sure of final victory even if they died in action, being confident that the people behind the guns would surely be spurred to action.

The Imperial Headquarters places fathomless faith in the men fighting on the first lines, because it is always sure they will exert their utmost in carrying out their respective missions. The late Colonel Yamazaki even when challenged by an overwhelming number of enemy troops firmly determined to do his utmost with the men and bullets available.

Thus, the undying fire of patriotism and unbending sense of responsibity has long lived in the hearts of the Japanese and will live forever, hastening them to win final victory by crushing the Anglo-American Powers.

Feature Sibelius Compositions

BERLIN—More than 100 works of the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius have been performed in Germany during the current season. Eighty German orchestra leaders including Dr. Furt Waengler have conducted compositions of the Finnish composer now 78 years old.

Children Help War Effort

BERLIN—German school children last year collected 282,000,000 kilograms of waste material, it has just been announced.

FILIPINOS REGAINING THEIR ORIENTALISM

Japanese Must Show Them Spirit of Asiatic Moral Principle by Living Up to It

The Filipinos as Orientals are rapidly regaining their Oriental consciousness, discarding the Western culture disseminated among them during the past three centuries, declared Dr. Tan Shidehara, director of the Emigrant Training Station of the China Affairs Board, in a recent lecture in the Philippines, according to the Nampo Josei magazine. In his opinion, mere lectures are futile in winning the Filipinos over to Oriental culture unless the Japanese leaders influence them by their daily conduct which are thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of Oriental culture.

The following is the gist of Dr. Shidehara's lecture:

"The Philippines has been under European and American influences for about 350 years and Western culture is deeply rooted among the Filipinos. It is our duty to win them over to Oriental culture and make them genuine Orientals. We may explain the principle of Hakko-ichiu, but it is impossible for them to understand it right away. Instead of trying to make them understand it through explanations the Japanese there must show them what the spirit of the Oriental moral principle is by living up to it. The Filipinos are Orientals and can undertand the Oriental moral conduct of the Japanese.

Adopt New Motto

The Filipinos have acquired many undesirable habits and customs in their mode of living. When these are eradicated from their daily life, they will surely become genuine Orientals as their ancestors were. As a matter of fact, the Filipinos in general have already become very much attached to the Japanese and have adopted a new motto, urging the people to follow the examples set by the Japanese.

"About 300 years ago, there were two Japanese districts in the Philippines. 'I recently read a book written by a Spaniard who lived in the Philippines about that time, and found in it several passages lauding the character and personality of the Japanese. To the Spaniards of those days, the Japanese were a sort of enemy, but the author of this book praised the Japanese in the highest terms. This makes us believe that the thinking class of Spaniards in the Philippines three centuries ago were very much impressed by the conduct of the Japanese residents in that country.

"There are seven passages in the book related to this subject and they may be summarized to the effect that the Japanese people, unlike other Orientals, have rectitude and firmness, are of high moral and spiritual integrity, handsome and noble in their bearings, honorable, courageous, brave and faithful to the principle they advocate and that they can endure hardship and difficulties to a remarkable extent.

Many Samurai Went

"Among the Japanese who went to the Philippines in those early days were many samurai. Some of them were samurai of high standing, including Ukon Takayama, the lord of a castle. The Spanish author must have observed the above-mentioned Japanese national traits in these samurai. However, Japanese abroad in those days also had confidence and pride for being Japanese and tried to maintain their dignity as such. I wish that the Japanese be always proud of what they are and act in the way becoming of true Japanese.

"The three centuries of Spanish administration left nothing in the Philippines except the religious influence. The Moros in Mindanao positively refused to be converted to the Catholic faith. This race is generally believed to be fierce and ferocious, but as a matter of fact such is not the case. They only refused to accept the Spanish rule, showing that they had their own mind and resisted the foreign ruler with a high spirit. They repeatedly resisted the Spanish attempt to bring them under Spanish administration until they were believed to be ferocious savages.

Moros Cooperated

"When the Japanese Forces landed at Mindanao, they thought that they might have some trouble with the Moros. What happened was quite to the contrary, the sultan of the race making overtures to cooperate with the Japanese Forces in the expedition against the enemy. He presented a sword to Lieutenant-General Homma, commander of the Japanese Forces, stating: 'This sword has been handed down to me from my ancestors, and I used it in my resistance against the Americans whenever they attacked us. I have no more use of this weapon now that the Japanese Forces have driven away our enemies. I, therefore, present this sword to the Japanese commander in commemoration of the landing of the Japanese Forces.' This shows how favorably they were disposed toward the Japanese on the islands.

"Commander Homma emphasized the following three points to Filipinos as the fundamental policy for the promotion of Oriental culture on the islands namely: the promotion of Oriental Filipino culture, the cultivation of Oriental morality and encouragement of labor. This is an excellent policy for the Filipinos.

Vargas Agrees With Homma

"Jorge Vargas, chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, feels the same, and in this connection he said: 'The importance of such policy has never been conceived by Filipinos before. We have always been taught to become assimilated by Westerners, but I now believe that it is the matter of first and foremost importance for Filipinos as Orientals to have the Oriental Filipino culture. As Orientals, the Filipinos ought to have had an Oriental spirit and morality, but we have forgotten them all Our country has failed to prosper because we have forgotten the important significance of labor. We have awakened to the consciousness of our mission by the Commander's exhortation.'

"When I heard that Mr. Vargas was very deeply moved by Lieutenant-General Homma's exhortation, I instantly thought that the two men were after all Orientals and were truly responsive to each other. The Filipinos have been under the control of the Western nations for 350 years, but when they come in contact with the genuine Oriental spirit, they at once come to the realization of what they are. It is not warranted for the Japanese to lord it over Filipinos as a measure to win them over to the Oriental culture. All they have to do is to help them regain what they have lost or forgotten."

Kansai Notes

A memorial service for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was held at the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League on Saturday. Fervent prayers for the repose of the hero's spirit were offered and eulogies delivered.

Contributions were made by the members to a total of ¥101 for donation to the Imperial Navy.

RUTHLESS BOMBING BY ANTI-AXIS RAPPED

Indiscriminate Attacks on Non-Military Objects in Europe Assailed

The anti-Axis air forces are getting more and more ruthless in their warfare on the European continent with complete disregard of the principle of humanity, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated June 6 says.

It was manifest that the methods of the anti-Axis air forces were in the mind of the Pope some time ago when he proposed that the military objects should be distinguished by the airmen of the belligerent countries from non-military ones.

The Spanish Government has come out with proposals to the warring countries for the humanization of warfare in the air.

According to a dispatch from Rome the newspaper Messaggero has seen fit to publish an editorial on the subject of warfare in the air. The gist of the article follows:

"The speech of the Pope the other day makes clear how strenuously he is working to bring about a mitigation of the horrors of war. His remarks produced a profound impression on the Catholic believers throughout the world. No people were moved by the Papal statements more than those who are experiencing the methods of the anti-Axis air forces which make no distinction between combatants and non-combatants in making their attacks. There are people who behave as though they had determined to ignore the Pope's appeal. These people are the very fellows who have made up their minds to the spreading further of the miseries of war. The Anglican Church and the various Protestants denomination are behaving in a manner that suggests that they are interested to see the indiscriminate bombing kept up with more vigor. We put it to these people to call in mind the fact that it was the Catholics who rising against the revolter Martin Luther spread the true knowledge of Christianity throughout the world. We have no doubt that by continuing the indiscriminate bombing they are resorting to with the encouragement of all sorts of Protestants, the anti-Axis air forces will bring on their heads the wrath of Catholic adherents throughout the world, especially of those to whom Rome is their religious home."

To the humanitarian proposals of the Spanish Government the Governments of various warring countries have not reacted yet.

A London dispatch tells of the Times editorially encouraging the anti-Axis airmen to continue their indiscriminate bombing. According to the Times war is a ruthless business after all.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1943

De Gaulle's 'Victory'

After months of petty quibbling and arduous negotiations, Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, leaders of the two main groups of dissident French, are reported to have come to an agreement to establish what is to be pompously called the "French Committee for National Liberation." This committee, the Anglo-American reports disclose, will have its headquarters in Algiers, where the last few days of the negotiations were held.

Ostensibly, then, the De Gaullists and the Giraudists have at least temporarily come to an understanding. But are the squabbles which have marked the relations between the two outcast French factions really over? Has the muddled political situation in North Africa really been cleared up? Here are questions which require some attention.

The truth appears to be that the fundamental differences between the two rival factions have not actually been cleared away, that as long as De Gaulle and Giraud both harbor designs of ruling the dissident French, there will be no clear-cut solution to the troubles which have plagued them since the time they turned traitor to their mother country. This is clearly indicated in the very same Anglo-American dispatches which reported the formation of this committee. The dispatches reveal that there are still many points on which De Gaulle and Giraud "do not see eye to eye." They disclose that the settlement was reached only through some "patriotic" concessions on the part of Giraud, whose men in strategic positions have been or will be replaced by men selected by De Gaulle. The "resignation" of Marcel Peyrouton from the post of Governor-General of Algeria is a case in point. Virtually all, if not entirely all, of the key positions in the dissident French set-up in North Africa are slated to be held by De Gaullists. Even the question of whether or not Giraud will be able to continue as Commander-in-Chief of the dissident French forces while at the same time remaining as member of the committee has not been fully or satisfactorily solved. The further replacement of Giraud's men with De Gaulle's men are still points to be discussed, controversial problems which may quite conceivably result in the outbreak of the smouldering fires of dissension.

The entire situation boils down to this: that no matter how matters are eventually "adjusted" in North Africa, the fact that De Gaulle has won a diplomatic victory over Giraud, a fact which the Anglo-American correspondents admit, will remain a sore issue which will in the long run cause Giraud to rebel. When the going gets really tough, there is little doubt but that Giraud will move again to oust the loud-mouthed rebel leader from London from the position of power. Giraud obviously cannot be satisfied with the way things are being worked out at the present moment. And there is little need to point out that the Giraudists, who have been and will be shoved out of high positions in North Africa by the De Gaullists, will be ever ready in the future to back any counter-move which will put them back into power.

But regardless of the show that the De Gaullists and the Giraudists put up, the fact remains that France, under the leadership of Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain and Premier Pierre Laval, will continue to remain the bulwark to which the vast majority of Frenchmen pledge allegiance. The loyalty and devotion of all true Frenchmen will continue to be given to their motherland. The jittery antics of the few traitors who have betrayed France are of no concern to France's real patriots who are now devoting the whole of their efforts toward building a great new nation which will in time become a truly integral part of the new order in Europe.

Germany's Increased Production

The Anglo-American terror raids on Germany have failed to affect the productivity of Germany's war industries. In fact, the production of vital military materials in Germany, despite all that the Anglo-Americans can do in the way of air attacks, is today actually at a much higher level than during the early days of the war. Such is the significant report presented by Munitions Minister Albert Speers in his speech of last Saturday.

The figures which the German official cites in support of his statement are truly impressive. During the month of May of this year, for instance, the amount of munitions produced was six times the amount produced in an average month of 1941, although the increase in the number of workers amounted to only 50 per cent.

Contrasting the same past month of May with the monthly average for 1941, comparable increases are to be seen with respect to the production of other materials as well. Production of ammunition for light field howitzers experienced a 1,300 per cent increase; for heavy howitzers, 400 per cent. Production of hand grenades was increased 410 per cent; of land mines, 1,900 per cent; of guns of all caliber, 400 per cent; carbines, 50 per cent; of heavy anti-aircraft guns, 315 per cent; of heavy anti-tank guns, 220 per cent; and so on ad infinitum.

The really important fact, however, lies not in the exact figures but in the secret of Germany's increasing production. According to Minister Speers, the chief explanation is to be found in the system of dividing German industry into innumerable small units scattered over a wide geographic area. This decentralization and dispersion makes German industry practically immune to air raids. Thus, a situation which presented a problem in coordination at the beginning of the war has now been turned into a definite advantage. Minister Speers can therefore confidently predict, on the basis of definite indications, that by next spring the monthly production figures will show another phenomenal increase.

All this goes to show that enemy air raids upon Germany have no military significance. Although some of the Anglo-American propagandists have been loudly hailing an air offensive against Germany as the beginning of a second front, the actual consequences to Germany show that these air raids have done nothing to affect adversely Germany's position or her wartime industrial production. As the more honest of the Anglo-American leaders admit in their sober moments, these air attacks are nothing more than futile terror raids on the innocent civilian population devoid of any military object. As such, they can do nothing to affect the course of the war, except to harden more than ever the determination of the German people to bring about the destruction of the immorally wanton foe.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

Darkness is that which isolates our consciousness within our own self. It hides the great truth of our unity with the world, giving rise to doubt and contention. Groping in the dark, we stumble against objects to which we cling, believing them to be the only things we have. When light comes we slacken our hold, finding them to be mere parts of the all to which we are related. This is freedom—from the isolation of self, from the isolation of things which impart fierce intensity to our sense of possession. Our God is that freedom, for He is Light, and in that light we find out truth, which is our perfect relationship with all.

* * *

Our nature being complex, it is unsafe to generalize about things that are human; and it is an incomplete statement of truth to say that habits have the sole effect of deadening our mind. The habits that are helpful are like a channel, which helps the current to flow. It is open where the water runs onward, guarding it only where it has the danger of deviation. The bee's life in its channel of habit has no opening,—it revolves within a narrow circle of perfection. Man's life has its institutions which are its organized habits. When these act as enclosures, then the result may be perfect, like a beehive of wonderful precision of form, but unsuitable for the mind which has unlimited possibilities of growth.

A Year Ago Today

June 8, 1942

Having occupied Yuntan, a strategic point in southern Kwangtung Province, the Japanese Forces today started a fresh large-scale offensive in order to exterminate part of the enemy's division now engaged in stubborn guerilla operations at a point south of Yuntan.

* * *

Crack Japanese Army Forces, dashing southward in pursuit of the enemy remnants after having occupied Fuchow, completely captured the walled city of Iwang today. Iwang is an important fortress in Kiangsi Province, being surrounded by rivers on all sides.

* * *

Reflecting the steady fall of American prestige and influence in international economic circles, a large and speedy exodus of foreign capital from the United States has been reported. A large part of escaping foreign capital has accumulated in South America, particularly in Argentina.

* * *

With its industrial organism miserably deranged by the reorganization of industry due to the shifting of peacetime plants to wartime industries, the supply and demand of steel in the United States has become extremely unbalanced. Demand for steel in the United States has increased to a point 117 per cent greater than it can cope with capacity production.

GRIM DIPLOMATIC BATTLE RAGES FIERCELY WITHIN ANTI-AXIS CAMP

Anglo-American War Aims Consist of Selfish Motives To Maintain Plutocratic Domination of Mankind

By RYO HASEGAWA
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

Military operations and diplomacy are inseparably related in the total war of today. Now that it puts on the complexion of a war of thought, diplomacy may, indeed, be said to make part and parcel of armed campaign.

At the opening of the second European war four years ago, there were 60 odd neutral countries in the world. Today, only a few European countries like Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Spain and Turkey and one South American country, Argentina, remain out of war. Most of the others have plunged into the fight, divided into the two contesting camps of the Axis union under the aegis of Japan, Germany and Italy and the anti-Axis conglomeration led by the United States and Britain, with the five continents and the seven seas as the arena.

A German-Polish conflict was the first spark of the second European conflagration, which flared up with the Anglo-French declaration of war on Germany. Italy then rose in arms on Germany's side. Later, hostilities broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union to add fuel to the conflagration, which continues ablaze. Out in East Asia, Japan met the United States and Britain on the arena and is fighting the War of Greater East Asia, which absorbs Japan's warlike operations against the fugitive Chungking regime of China. Such are the major events leading up to the global melee we see today.

Made Truce With Axis

France has since concluded a truce with Germany and Italy and got out of the anti-Axis camp, but is not in belligerency with the United States and Britain, the leaders of that camp. Japan, while showering gunfire on Chungking, joins hands with the Nanking Government of China and is putting up a common front with Germany, Italy, Thailand and other allied countries against the United States and Britain. Japan and the Soviet Union maintain strict neutrality with each other on the basis of the Neutrality Pact.

Naturally, in such a complicated wartime international situation, a fierce diplomatic battle unprecedented in the annals of the world is in progress around the rivalry between the Axis and the anti-Axis camps. They are each making strenuous diplomatic campaigns, which consist of (1) propaganda directed against the enemy and (2) measures for enhancing the fighting strength of the respective camps and for improving relations with neutral countries.

Now, what is the actual state of the diplomatic battle? Having already gained overwhelming supremacy that guarantees ultimate victory, the Axis, in addition to strengthening and expanding its camp, is marching steadily forward toward the construction of a new world order, as witness the recent conclusion of the Economic Agreements between Japan and Germany, and between Japan and Italy, the abolition of unequal treaties with China and the conclusion of various pacts, cultural and economic, in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As against this, within the anti-Axis camp a grim diplomatic battle is in full swing surrounding the Anglo-American-Soviet divergence of views on the second front problem, the Anglo-American discord over the puppet regime in North Africa, the Anglo-American feud consequent upon the infiltration of American influence in the Near East, West and Central Asia, Africa and elsewhere, the Anglo-American row over Argentina's neutrality and the Anglo-American friction over the Atlantic Charter and the so-called post-war plans, etc., betraying the utter vulnerability of unity and serious commotions within.

Anglo-American Aim Selfish

All this goes to prove that, whereas the Axis camp with Japan, Germany and Italy as its nucleus, is bound in iron unity for the creation of a better world, the Anglo-American war aims consist of such selfish motives as the maintenance of the plutocratic domination of the rest of mankind and an egregious ambition for a political hegemony over the world and, further, that each is struggling for survival at the sacrifice of the other.

Since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the diplomatic battle in the anti-Axis camp has been centering round the second front problem and the so-called post-war program, as is shown by the series of conferences beginning with the Roosevelt-Churchill tete-a-tete on the Atlantic in August, 1941, up to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent visit to Washington.

Despite these frequent get-togethers, however, the Anglo-American-Soviet controverisies remain unsettled and a unified anti-Axis front is yet to be set up. The reason for this is that the anti-Axis faction is too harassed by internal dissensions to be able to turn attention to measures necessary for the prosecution of its war against the Axis.

The second front question has been discussed ever since the opening of the German-Soviet hostilities and still remains pending. The Soviet Union is far from content with aids from America and Britain, particularly from the former, and refuses to regard the North African campaign as the creation of a second front. This is a fact clearly indicated in Premier Josef Stalin's speech on the Revolution Anniversary Day, in his proclamation issued on the Red Army Anniversary Day and in his message to Kennedy, an American newspaper correspondent. Despite Roosevelt's assiduous propaganda to the contrary, the issue was brought to nowhere near a settlement. This failure was a foregone conclusion, and Premier Stalin no doubt foresaw this in refusing to attend the conference.

Ired Soviet Union

To make matters worse, immediately upon his return to his post on March 9 from a five-month furlough, the United States Ambassador Admiral William Harrison Standley seriously ired the Soviet Union by criticizing her "secretiveness" and emphasizing that American aids to the Soviet were being sufficiently given. Considerable importance was attached by various quarters to this utterance of Standley's as reflecting, to some extent at least, President Roosevelt's own sentiment. Simultaneously with the American Ambassador's slip of tongue, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was bold enough to declare that real American-Soviet cooperation was impossible of materialization unless the Soviet Union gave up her idea of a world revolution. This was thought an expression of America's true sentiment toward the Soviet Union and worsened the Washington-Moscow relations.

Things having come to this pass, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden hurried to Washington, obviously for the purpose of adjusting the relations between America and the Soviet Union, but he failed completely.

Essentially, American aids to the Soviet Union are motivated by nothing else than a desire to see her exhaustion through her struggle with Germany. America is as fearful of German annihilation of the Soviet Union as of the Soviet menace that would come from a Soviet victory over the Reich. No wonder, then, that American aids to the Soviet Union are tepid.

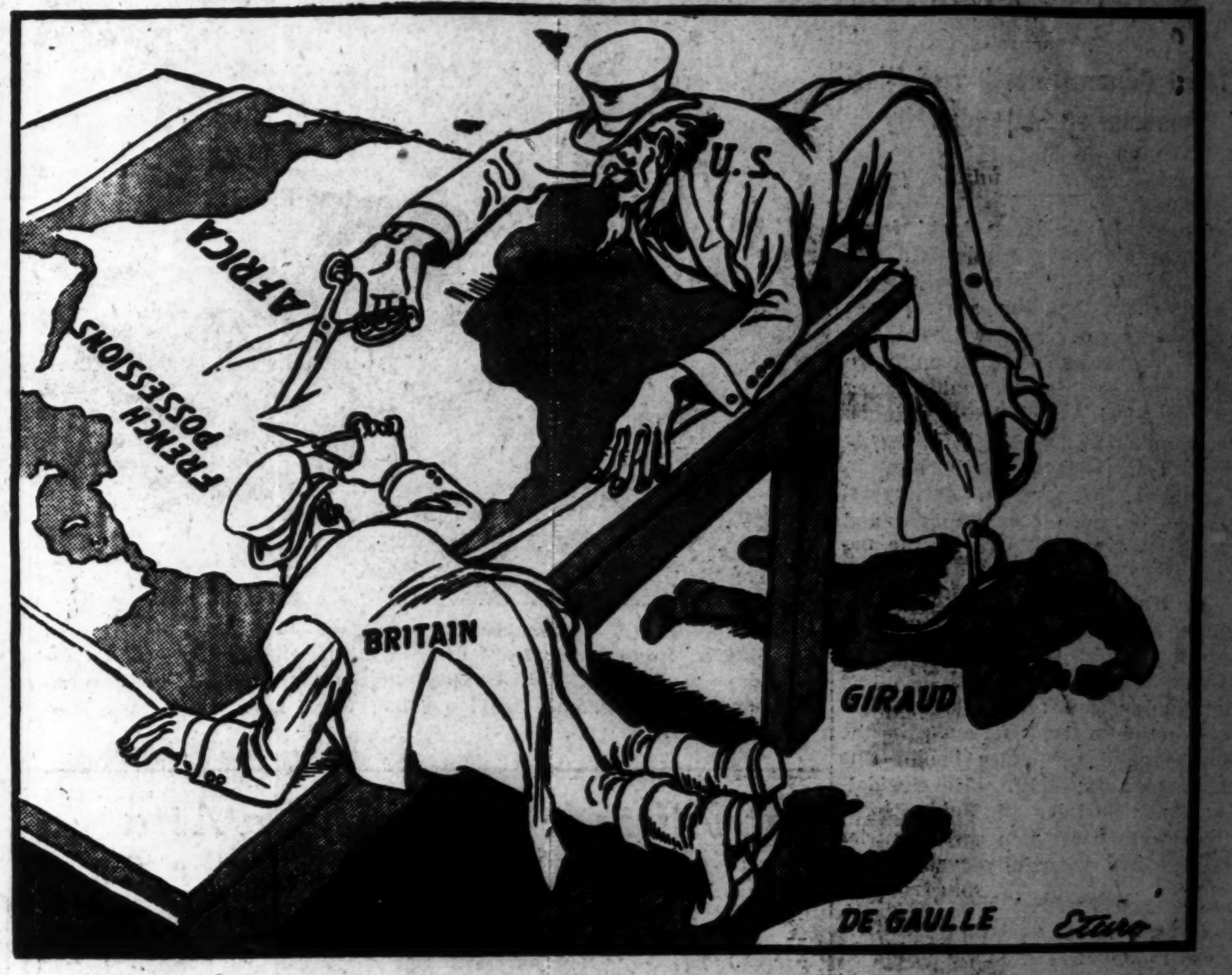
Somewhat different is the British attitude toward the Soviet Union. Britain, like America, is using the Soviet Union to the top of her bent as the greatest collaborator in her war against Germany. But here is this difference. Britain, instead of being seriously concerned over the Communist menace, wants a more or less powerful Soviet Union as a restraining force on Germany. Hence Britain's enthusiastic support of the Soviet Union in contrast to America's insincerity. But Britain alone is powerless to aid the Soviet Union and must depend entirely on the United States for that. In this predicament, Britain is showing every obsequiousness to the Soviet Union, supporting the latter's claims regarding the Polish question and expressing herself determined to scrap the Atlantic Charter, if need be, while playing the role of a mediator between Washington and Moscow.

Aims Not Common

It is superfluous to say that the Anglo-American war aims are not of a piece. Britain is out to destroy the Axis in order to maintain her hegemony over the world. America, however, is without any definite aims. Only, President Roosevelt's inordinate, though vague, ambition has driven his country into the war. Annihilation of the Axis countries, collapse of the Soviet Union and even of Britain, succession to the heritage of every nation and acquisition of exclusive prosperity—these are just what America wants. Under the cloak of aids, America is busy with sinister designs calculated to usurp the British heritage in India, in West and Central Asia and in Africa. Under the camouflage of a second front, America is out to dispossess France of her property in Africa. The heinousness of these acts is unprecedented in history.

This difference in war aims is the fundamental cause for the friction between the two countries. Knowing, however, that American help is the only source of strength to Britain in her war against Germany and Japan, she is resigned to American arbitrariness during the war. But she is racking her brains trying to prevent post-war American despotism. This mutual intransigence is discernible in their respective stands on the post-war construction program.

Plunderers Argue Over Their Spoils



COMMON DEFENSE NECESSARY IN SAFEGUARDING GROSSRAUM

Japan Fills All Vital Qualifications to Become Leader Of Greater East Asia Sphere

By PROF. JIKICHIRO KAWAHARA
(From the Kokusaiho Gaiko Zasshi)

Part II

Fifthly, a "grossraum" must at the same time form a sphere for common defense. It seems that no country nowadays can be effectually protected single-handed. This is a natural outcome of the development of aviation. In respect of resources and productivity also, no single country can by itself be expected to form a perfect defense State. The necessity accordingly arises of common defense to be organized by neighboring countries at least by entering into a relationship of collaboration.

Through collaboration, all countries within a "grossraum" can safeguard their security, and from this point of view common defense, their interests will be in complete agreement. In fact, all these countries must feel themselves under the moral obligation to cooperate positively for the welfare of their "grossraum" as a whole.

Inasmuch as a "grossraum" constitutes a sphere for common defense, there should be no strife between nations within it. Any strife, which naturally assumes the character of civil commotion within the "grossraum" concerned, will have to be repressed by the armed force of the leading country, to which reference will be made later. If order is firmly established, there will be no room for antagonism between component nations. Such defenses only will then be required as are necessary for defending the "grossraum" jointly against invasion from outside. In fact, no need is actually felt for fortifications or guard on the Japan–Manchoukuo border, because the two countries are closely bound together in a relationship of mutual trust and reliance. Only when the same close relationship is established among all component countries can the "grossraum" be defended by them in perfect unity.

Ought to Share in Defense

It is superfluous to say that each acountry ought to share in defense in proportion to its capacity. Countries with powerful armed strength should offer their military force, while other countries should contribute materials, manpower, money power or other requisites for defense according to their own capacities. Besides sharing positively in defenses, they must refrain from all actions prejudicial to their own "grossraum." It would be a traitorous act for any member country to foment discord or to collude with outside influences. To betray and endanger the "grossraum" will be to imperil the existence of the traitorous country itself.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is well qualified to fulfil this fifth condition.

Sixthly, it is absolutely necessary for a "grossraum" to have a powerful leading country. The leading country does not mean the same thing as what is called the "leader state." The "leader state" means a state with the form of government like that of Germany today. Germany is a country led by the leader in the person of Adolf Hitler. This principle of rule is called the leader principle. The term of leader principle is usually employed in a very wide and ambiguous sense, but Germany's idea of "leader state" has a meaning of its own. The leading country, as it is here called, is entirely different from the "leader state," as Germany calls it. By the leading country is meant the pivotal country within the "grossraum."

No matter how many small countries may come together over an extensive area, it does not in itself form a "grossraum." I have said that a "grossraum" is a sphere for common defense at the same time. In order to render common defense possible, it is necessary that there should be the powerful leading country which can take the leading part of defense, for the purpose of defense will otherwise never be completely served. And the leading country must necessarily be a highly-developed country ranking among the first-rate countries of the world, with powerful military, economic, national physique, thought and cultural capacities combined in it. A "grossraum" must be formed with such a country as the nucleus.

Is New Idea

The idea of the leading country is a new one born in connection with the theory of "grossraum." We do not find it or anything similar to it among the various ideas of international law. It is very different from the idea of suzerain state for dependencies or that of protecting country for protectorates.

From the point of view of the idea of equality of states, this idea of leading country may not be acceptable, but if we look at the actual state of the world, free from the abstract idea of equality, we cannot but recognize the existence of various phases of inequality among the countries of the world. In consonance with this actuality, a "grossraum" is to be formed with the most powerful country within it as the nucleus, and such a country is called the leading country. Which country should be the leading country is a matter which actuality decides. Under the Tripartite Pact, Japan is recognized as the leading country in East Asia and Germany and Italy as the leading countries in Europe. This shows the full appreciation of the actuality on the part of the signatory countries. It would be both meaningless and useless to declare a country with no actual strength as the leading country. It would likewise be futile to deny the position of leading country to a country which is fully qualified to act as leading country.

Since the presence of the leading country is a requisite indispensable to the formation and maintenance of a "grossraum," there can be no "grossraum" where there is no leading country. Again, if the leading country loses its strength and there exists no country to take its place, the "grossraum" will be bound to collapse. If it does not collapse, it may be converted into a sort of federation of states. In that event, it will cease to be a "grossraum."

It is necessary to make clear the difference between a "grossraum" and a federation of states or a league of nations. A federation or a league stands on the principle of the equality of states, but a "grossraum" presupposes the existence of the leading country. The leading country leads the "grossraum" of which it is a member state. On the other hand, no member of the Federal States is privileged to lead the federation.

Needs Leading Country

As the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is virtually a "grossraum," it must have its leading country, and, needless to say, Japan is unquestionably its leading country, as everybody must admit. But for Japan, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would have been an impossibility. The existence of Japan is, indeed, inseparably bound up with the formation of this Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is hardly necessary to say that Japan ranks among the first-rate Powers of the world. There is no other country comparable to Japan within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is, then, most proper and reasonable that Japan should be the leading country of this Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is due to the solemn existence of the leading country that peace and order can be absolutely safeguarded within a "grossraum." Without it, all component nations will be unable to have their proper places, and there will be no liquidation of the possibility of anarchical antagonism and discord. The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere meets this requisite of the leading country excellently, as it boasts the peerless state of Japan.

It may be possible to mention more requisites, but what I have so far described are the requisites of cardinal importance.

As requisites of secondary importance for the formation of a "grossraum" may be mentioned the sameness or similarity of race and culture, and some other conditions. Some people regard the sameness or similarity of race or culture as a requisite indispensable to a "grossraum," but I rather look upon it as a requisite of secondary importance. It is, of course, desirable that this requisite too should be fulfilled, but that is not absolutely necessary.

Nations of different races may join one and the same "grossraum," or, in some cases, they may be bound to join it for geo-political reasons. Races of divergent cultures can also participate in the same "grossraum." From the necessity of satisfying the requisites of cardinal importance referred to, there will surely be cases where regions with different cultures and different races should be included in the same "grossraum."

(End)

(To Be Concluded)

Odes From China

WRITTEN ON A DOOR-POST

By LIU SHEN SHU

Through the turquois-blue sky drifts a cloud on the breeze;
The little brook laughs on its way,
The birds warble and call in the pink-blossomed trees,
Like voices of children at play.

The sweet fragrance, distilled by the sun and the rain,
Pervades the warm, crystal-clear air,
As I went my blithe way up the little-used lane,
Light-hearted and free from all care.

There I seek the cool shade of the green willow-grove,
Shut off from the world and its strife,
And alone with the birds and the books that I love,
I find the real treasures of life.

Where the grass whispers softly to answering leaves,
I meet with the sages of old,
While the sun's dancing light patterns magical weaves,
And showers my garments with gold.

Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,876 TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

U.S. Given Bitter Object Lesson At Attu on Japan's Mighty Power

Ratio of 10 Yankees to 1 Japanese in War, As Proved, Means That 1 Billion Americans Are Needed to Smash Nippon's Iron Defense

"America was given a bitter object lesson on the formidable strength of Japan's defensive fighting power by the gallant defenders of Attu Island. It had to use a force ten times stronger than the Japanese Garrison Force to recapture that small island, and it only managed to do so after suffering the heaviest of losses.

"If America wants to smash Japan's iron-tight front it would need 1,000,000,000 troops, but that is an impossibility as the full fighting strength of the United States only amounts to 40,000,000. The arrogant Yankees must be repenting for their mistaken step which plunged them headlong into a war against such a powerful adversary as Japan."

Thus stated Teiichi Muto in his article published in the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.

Mr. Muto's article follows:

Lose Striking Power

The losses suffered by the enemy at Attu were announced by them to aggregate more than 1,500 dead. If on the basis of this figure, those wounded and those who died from illness on the battlefield on the enemy's side were roughly calculated their losses suffered at Attu would be estimated to total not less than 10,000. Since the enemy's announcements, on the other hand, are usually found to be fabricated and false, the sacrifices they paid as the price for recapturing Attu are estimated to reach at least five times as many as ours. It can thus be rightly seen that the enemy probably have lost the major portion of their striking power in that region.

"As in the case of Guadalcanal, the enemy, fully recognizing our fighting power, had concentrated a large armed force at Attu, which no common sense observation could perhaps anticipate. Could there be any such reckless strategy as to send 10 times as many troops to attack their adversaries?

"In the initial stage of the European War, the German forces at a single stroke conquered Poland. In the iron ring strategy they employed against the Poles, the Germans used at most two or three times as many troops as the Poles did.

"The single fact that the Americans brought over to Attu 10 times as many troops as the Japanese bespeaks eloquently of their full cognizance of the formidable power possessed by the Imperial Forces.

"The huge number of troops the enemy landed were meant to recapture Attu at any cost. True to the enemy's expectation, our numerically inferior garrison force attacked the invaders and dealt a big blow to them, causing casualties to the American forces which numbered more than half the entire forces. If 10,000 enemy troops had come they would have been annihilated.

Americans Were Surprised

"Didn't the enemy make an announcement in wonder and surprise to the effect that 'not a single Japanese was taken prisoner at Attu?' All remaining officers and men of the Japanese Garrison at Attu most willingly died gallant and heroic deaths hurling themselves right at the thick of enemy forces. If the Japanese Forces had been of such a make-up as would readily raise a white flag by giving up resistance when they saw that they were fighting a losing battle, the Americans would have had to suffer only so much the smaller losses. But the

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 8

ASAHI—Peace Camp Strengthened; Scientific Research Issue

YOMIURI-HOCHI—N. African Puppet Regime

Peace Camp Strengthened

ASAHI—As a result of the lowered resistance of Chungking and the loss of its ground for continuation of the struggle owing to the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia, the military command of Chiang Kai-shek has been seriously weakened and his generals have deflected from him and gone over to Nanking one after another. This was expected at the time General Pang Ping-hsun, commander of the 24th Group Army, joined the peace camp. True to expectation, Lieutenant-General Yung Tsu-heng, assistant commander of the 112th Division and Commander-in-chief of the South Shantung Headquarters, has deflected and pledged allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei.

Lieutenant-General Yung belonged to the Shantung-Kiangsu War District Army commanded by General Yu Hsueh-cheng and had been fighting against the Japanese ever since the Manchurian outbreak as one of the generals of the old Northeastern Army. Now he has awakened from a 12-year dream and has issued a statement vowing to fight the United States and Britain under President Wang Ching-wei. He is the first of the old Northeastern Army generals to show understanding of the significance of the War of Greater East Asia and the sincerity of Japan in retroceding its concessions and relinquishing its extraterritorial rights to China and to realize the traitorous conduct of Chiang Kai-shek in dancing to the tune set by the United States and Britain, thereby digging the grave for that part of China which is under his control.

We need not expatiate on the military and financial straits of Chungking. It is making frantic appeals to Britain to commence another campaign to wrest back Burma, failing which Chungking would face a grave crisis this winter. Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the American forces at Chungking, who attended the Washington conference is now in London on his way back to Chungking, it is reported, discussing with the British military authorities a "plan for East Asian counter-offensive." American public opinion is emphasizing the critical state of Chungking and is pointing out the urgency of wresting back Burma.

At any rate, they are laboring under the illusion that the dangers to Chungking could be removed merely by sending more materials to the tottering regime and they believe that in order to do so the Burma Road is indispensable. It is unthinkable, however, that their plan, which may be likened to an attempt to build a bridge to Heaven, could be completed before Chungking collapses.

Scientific Research Issue

ASAHI—It is only natural that the importance of science and engineering should have been increasingly recognized in wartime and there is nothing strange in the fact that the establishment of various scientific societies, research institutes and their proper uses have become one of the outstanding issues of the day. But it would be well to pause and consider how best the ends for which they are designed may be served.

That research workers should cooperate among themselves as far as possible is a well-established fact and ever since the early years of the Meiji era, scientific societies have been organized toward that end. Of recent years, more and more comprehensive bodies for contact among scientists have been instituted. To begin with, there is the Japan Society for the Advancement of Science. It has already been in existence for 10 years, whose activities have been such that through them many enterprises which could not be carried out by any other scientific society or institute have been

(Continued on Page 2)

Chi-Jen, Son of General Yung, Delighted At Chance of Meeting Family in Peking

Chi-jen, the eldest son of General Yung Tzu-heng, who has abandoned his 12 years of resistance against the Japanese to join the peace camp, returned with his father to Tsinan, according to Domei. The 15-year-old Chi-jen had been recuperating from an illness at Pinhsien, his father's stronghold in the Shantung Province.

The lad, greatly elated at returning once more to Tsinan, spoke to the correspondents as follows:

"I am so happy to see the busy, prosperous condition of Tsinan on coming back here with my father. I am also terribly excited to think that I can take this opportunity to see my grandfather in Peking. In the mountains, I used to ride horses, climb the hills, fish and so forth in order to build up my strength.

"The 8th Route Army is certainly a terrible detriment to peace. I shall earnestly study Japanese from now and become a perfect soldier."

U.S. COAL STRIKE WORSENS AGAIN AS MINERS QUIT

Ohio, Pennsylvania Pit Workers Reject Order Given by Lewis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—The coal mine strike in the United States, though it appears to have been settled outwardly, is still reportedly smouldering, according to a Washington dispatch available here.

It is true that due to instructions given by Chairman John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, the coal mine laborers have commenced returning to their work from June 7, but some of them are still disobeying his order.

As a matter of fact, the operation of the Troy coal mine in Ohio is still being suspended due to the fact that the majority of laborers have not resumed their work.

Also approximately 800 laborers of a coal mine in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Monday decided to continue their strike until the completion of a formal wage contract.

On the other hand, negotiations for the revision of wage contracts were commenced in Washington on Monday through the good offices of the Government, but there still exists a gap of 40 cents a day between the Union and the coal mine owners, it is stated. Consequently, the two parties are yet to reach an agreement by June 20 when the term of truce expires.

Meanwhile the United States Coal Federation announces that the output of coal during the month of May averaged 9,500,000 tons a day, which is 14.7 per cent decrease as compared with the amount in the corresponding period of last year. Moreover, the Federation states, the output in June is expected to witness a further decrease.

50 FOOD SPECULATORS ARE ARRESTED IN EGYPT

Britishers and Jews Constitute Majority

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 7.—More than 50 food speculators have been arrested in Egypt since May, as a result of the Egyptian Government's endeavors to stop the vicious rise of commodity prices and bring some relief to the suffering of the Egyptian people caused by the extreme shortage of foodstuff. Those arrested, were guilty of hoarding commodities for speculative profits.

It was also reported that goods hoarded by the arrested merchants to a total value of 500,000 Egyptian pounds were confiscated.

Lists containing the names of the arrested profiteers were published by the Egyptian police authorities. As, however, the great majority of the guilty speculators were British and Jewish merchants, the publication of names was stopped under pressure from the British authorities.

They had protested that if announcement of the names of those arrested were continued it would only serve to fan the anti-British and anti-Semitic sentiment of the Egyptian people.

N. Carolina Sounds Alert

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 7.—An air-raid alarm was suddenly sounded yesterday all over the State of North Carolina causing considerable excitement, but it was later revealed that the airplane of an unknown nationality that was found flying over the district was really a United States plane.

At the sounding of the alarm, the Commander of the First Corps of the United States Air Forces issued an order to his men to "fly and attack at once."

Nimitz Answers Criticisms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—"The criticism that the American Government is ignoring the Pacific war is utterly unjust. The American navy and air forces will play an important role on the Pacific front toward the end of this year," declared Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet in a speech delivered at the University of California, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Axis Forces Chalk Up Big Gains In Operations on European Front

139 Enemy Planes Downed, 2 Warships Sunk And 2 Damaged, and Well Over 19,000 Tons Of Merchant Vessels Claimed in 1 Week

Domei

ROME, June 7.—While the anti-Axis forces are blindly bombing the European Continent, the Axis forces gained the following big results during the week beginning May 31.

Eighty-five enemy planes were downed in air battles—55 in the Mediterranean area, 21 in Italy, and nine in German-occupied territory and the Atlantic.

Fifty-four anti-Axis planes were downed by Axis anti-aircraft guns—27 in the Mediterranean area, 24 in Italy and three in Germany and the occupied territory.

Two enemy warships were sunk while convoying merchant vessels in the Arctic Ocean.

Two enemy warships were damaged—one destroyer by fortress guns on Pantelleria Island, and another in the Arctic Ocean by German planes.

Anti-Axis merchant vessels aggregating 18,900 tons were sunk—8,000 tons were claimed by U-boats operating in the Atlantic, 6,000 tons in the Arctic Ocean by the Luftwaffe, and 4,900 tons in the Atlantic by the same air arm.

Besides those mentioned above, one merchant ship was sunk and another damaged by the German air force in the Mediterranean.

CHILE CABINET QUITS EN BLOC

Caused by Internal Dispute in Radical Party, Says Morales

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—The Chilean Cabinet resigned en bloc this afternoon.

It was scheduled that the Cabinet would hold an important conference on the existing political situation at 5 p.m. today but before the opening of the Cabinet meeting, the Cabinet resigned.

After the resignation of the Cabinet, former Home Minister Raul Morales explained that the Cabinet had tendered its resignation because of the internal dispute in the Radical Party which was the Cabinet's Party.

Home Minister Resigns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—Chilean Home Minister Raul Morales suddenly resigned from his post today though it was expected that he would be made the Vice-President during the visit of President Juan Antonio Rios to the United States, it is reported from Santiago.

FRENCH REGULAR ARMY PLANNED UNDER LAVAL

Will Be First Fighting Service Since Truce

Domei

VICHY, June 7.—The French Government will form a new French Army with young men recruited in the present year and it will be placed under the direct command of Premier Pierre Laval, the French Government formally announced today.

Since the conclusion of the truce between France and Germany, France did not possess a regular army and only in February of this year was the citizen's army mostly composed of ex-service men organized. The new army to be organized now is the first regular army France will have since the truce.

The First Defense Regiment of the new army is expected to be stationed at Limoges, west of Vichy.

Economic Parley Set

Domei

NANKING, June 7.—The Economic Council of the National Government of China will hold its second general meeting here from June 25 with the attendance of delegates from all parts of the country, it was disclosed here today.

The conference will discuss various economic problems, including the speeding up of the transportation of commodities, stabilization of commodity prices, and the insurance of food supplies.

Roosevelt Shoots Friend

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—William Roosevelt, 11, grandson of President Franklin Roosevelt, accidentally shot a 12-year-old boy friend at his own house in Philadelphia while he was playing with a gun, it is reported from Philadelphia. William is a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Eliot Roosevelt, second son of the United States President.

CHI SURRENDERS WITH 2,967 MEN

Chungking General Taken Prisoner in Shantung Battle

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

TSINAN, June 7.—General Chi Tzu-hsiu, Commander of the Sixth Peace Preservation District in Shantung Province, was taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces together with 2,967 men.

General Chi had been active in Western Shantung with the aim of expanding his own influence.

Operations against Chi's 30,000 troops were started by the Sokabe, Hirose, Ito, Sakamoto, Tsuboi and Morimoto Units of the Imperial Forces on May 31. They had the cooperation of the Army Air Forces, the Yamazaki Speed Unit and the Ishikawa Unit.

After smashing the enemy in every battle, they finally captured General Chi and his 2,967 men. Thus, the main strength of the enemy forces in that sector has been destroyed.

The results of the operation as known up to the evening of June 3 are prisoners captured 2,967 and enemy bodies left 238, while 2,400 rifles, 10 light machine guns one trench mortar and large quantities of ammunition were taken.

Roosevelt's Power Checked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—The United States Senate approved today a bill proposed by Senator Kenneth McKeller of Tennessee that the appointment of Federal Government officials with salaries of more than $4,500 a year requires the approval of Congress, according to Washington reports.

This is a plan to restrain President Franklin Roosevelt in appointing Federal officials.

Lectures on Arts Planned

The Committee for Promotion of Various Knowledge of the Education Ministry had in the past sponsored lectures on history, economics, arts, law, natural sciences and other fields of learning. This year, lecture meetings on arts will commence from the evening of June 10 at the Kanda Kyoritsu Auditorium.

Price Regulated in India

Strict price regulations and government intervention in financial transactions have been enforced by the Indian Government Office as measures to avert the vicious inflation that is threatening the nation, according to information received from a correspondent of the London Times, Domei reports.

In the textile industry, government prices have been fixed on cotton yarns and fabrics. Speculative investments are strictly prohibited, and monetary exchanges of gold and silver have been placed under restriction with the decrease of confidence in paper currencies.

3,000,000 Houses Destroyed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 7.—Since the beginning of the war, more than 3,000,000 houses were destroyed by the bombing of German air forces, the British Health Ministry announced today according to reports from London. Of the total number, about 1,500,000 houses were completely destroyed.

RAWSON QUITS PRESIDENT POST OF ARGENTINA

Conflict in Views With War Minister Ramirez Seen as Cause

Domei

LISBON, June 7.—Following the grave Cabinet meeting held throughout Sunday night, the Argentine Revolutionary Government on Monday morning announced that its new President, General Arturo Rawson had resigned his post, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch received here.

The sudden resignation of the new President is said to have been brought about by grave conflict of opinions over the Government's diplomatic policy between General Rawson and War Minister Pedro Ramirez.

General Rawson, clarifying his resignation, issued the following statement the same morning:

"In view of the fact that the purpose of eliminating the former Government has already been completed, and it is impossible to reach complete accord of views on the organization of the new Government, I hereby tender my final resignation as the President of the Interim Government to General Ramirez."

On the other hand, General Ramirez, too, issued the following communique the same day: "From today on, I shall assume the portfolio of the chief of the Government, and concurrently the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine Army."

14 Reds Arrested

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 6.—The new Argentine Government authorities, as a result of search made of the office of an Argentine Communist paper last Saturday, have arrested 14 Communists. The reason for the arrest is attributed to severe criticisms the same journal levelled against the "reactionary tendency" of the new regime.

HERO'S FUNERAL SERVICES CONDUCTED AT NAGAOKA

Grand Memorial Rites for Yamamoto Held at City Hall

The train bearing the ashes of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, left Uyeno Station on Monday morning and speeding through the countryside where black draped flags fluttered in mournful tribute, reached the late Fleet-Admiral's beloved city of Nagaoka at 3:43 p.m.

The Fleet-Admiral's eldest son, his widow and the elder sister, Mrs. Kazu Takahashi, kept silent vigil over the urn containing the precious ashes.

When the train neared Nagaoka Station, Mrs. Takahashi gently addressed the urn, as if speaking to a living being, "Isoroku, you have now returned to your native home. I shall now give you my best care."

Met at Nagaoka Station by the Mayor of the city and others, the funeral procession reached Chokoji Temple at 1 p.m. and the Fleet-Admiral's ashes were laid to their eternal rest in the family cemetery.

At 10 a.m. today, memorial services for the Fleet-Admiral were held at the Nagaoka City Hall.

Argentine Warships in Port

Mainichi

LISBON, June 6.—The Argentine battleships, Moreno and Rivadavia, both 27,700 tons, and all cruisers are said to be assembled at the naval port of La Plata, according to the instruction of the new regime headed by General Arturo Rawson, according to reports from Buenos Aires.

Bans Religious Services

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 7.—Soviet military authorities in Iran have prohibited all religious services in Azerbaijan district in the northern part of Iran; consequently, even on the birthday of Mahomet, troops held demonstrations, it is reported from Teheran.

Thai Premier Cables Condolence Message To Moriya's Family

Domei

BANGKOK, June 7.—Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand dispatched a cablegram of condolence to the family of the late Lieutenant-General Seiji Moriya through Thai Ambassador to Tokyo Nai Direk Jaiyanama. "The news of the sudden death of Lieutenant-General Seiji Moriya brought me a great sorrow," said his message. "During his stay in Thailand, he had guided the Thai Army with understanding efforts. Now receiving the news of his demise, I beg to express sincere condolence."

PEYEFF MEETS NANKING CHIEF

New Bulgarian Minister Presents Credentials to Wang

Domei

NANKING, June 7.—The newly appointed Bulgarian Minister Yanco Peyeff to Nanking presented his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China today.

Thus, of the 42 nations that have recognized the Nanking Government, only the three nations of Croatia, Thailand and Hungary have not yet sent their diplomatic representatives to Nanking.

France has given de facto recognition of the Nanking Government and the moving of the French Embassy from Peking to Nanking is also expected to be shortly made.

Spain is also preparing to move its Legation at Peking and the Legation Office at Shanghai to Nanking.

NEW PHONE CABLE SET BETWEEN TOKYO, OSAKA

Will Enable 1,100 Calls at One Time

To enable more telephone calls to be put through between Tokyo and Osaka, the Communications Ministry has started the construction of a telephone cable enabling the transmission of more than 1,100 calls at one time between the two cities, according to a Domei report from Osaka.

It was also reported that the project, which will introduce the technically called "co-axial non-loaded cable" is expected to be completed by 1945 at the latest, and will require less than one-twentieth the amount of materials needed for ordinary phone service.

Work already has been started here on the replacing of conventional telephone lines, and laying of the cable as far as Numazu is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Following completion of the Tokyo-Osaka cable, it is planned to extend the line to Fukuoka via Shimonoseki.

1,461 Enemy Airplanes Lost in Mediterranean

Domei

ROME, June 7.—During the past three months, Axis air forces shot down 1,461 enemy planes in the Mediterranean area, the Italian High Command announced today.

Of the total number, two-thirds were heavy bombers and the anti-Axis air forces lost about 6,000 pilots.

Meanwhile, in the past one month, enemy air forces raided Pantelleria Island 19 times, and lost about 100 fighter and bomber planes.

GORKY BOMBED FOR THIRD TIME BY LUFTWAFFE

Big Damage Caused As Industrial City Attacked for 1 Hour

Domei

BERLIN, June 7.—A large formation of German airplanes conducted the third air raid on the city of Gorky last night and for more than one hour bombed war industrial centers of the city inflicting severe damage, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Scribe Describes Raid

Domei

BERLIN, June 7.—For the third time, the German air forces attacked Gorky on Sunday night. This particular bombing attack was much larger in scale and more intense than those raids which were carried out on the previous two nights, it is stated.

Concerning the third bombing attack, Albert Freitag, air correspondent of the D.N.B. News Agency, reported as follows:

"Several hundred German bombers, from every direction, intensely bombed the Molotov tank plant and other military establishments. The attack was continued from twilight to late at night. As the flames, which were caused by the previous two raids, were still raging, the German airmen could easily find their bombing targets.

"Unlike the previous two raids, no Soviet resistance came from the ground this time, and the German bombers could freely fly through the sky until they reached their destination.

"The Germans dropped a number of high-explosive bombs of 500 tons and incendiary bombs of over 1,000 tons on tank factories as well as on munitions' plants in and around Gorky, causing great explosions and conflagration at many places.

"According to a story related by a German flier who belonged to the third unit of the Luftwaffe, when the plane carrying him reached the sky over Gorky, already more than half of the factory zone was the 'sea of flames.'

"German fighters' machine-gunning destroyed oil tanks at several places, and the flames spread to all directions despite frantic efforts by the Red army. It is also stated that various arms' plants, which were severely attacked by the first raid, have now been destroyed."

At any rate, the third consecutive bombing attack on Gorky by the Germans are believed to have caused the severest damage to the Soviet munitions' industry ever since the outbreak of the current war. It is said to be quite marvellous that out of over 1,000 German planes which took part in these raids, only two failed to return to their base.

Kuban Drive Stopped

Mainichi

BERLIN, June 7.—The Supreme Military Headquarters of the German Army issued a communique today to the following effect:

1. On the morning and afternoon of June 6, the Soviet troops again opened attack on the strategic height northwest of Krymskya in the Kuban area again at several places, but these attacks were frustrated by the Germans. Soviet troops attempted to cross the Kuban River in the northeastern area of the Kuban bridgehead but the attempted advance was checked. Several river-crossing boats of the Soviets were sunk by gunfire.

2. The Luftwaffe on the night

(Continued on Page 2)

77 Families of Railroad Workers Honored By Minister Hatta for Meritorious Duties

Seventy-seven families from which five or more members are railroad employees will be honored today according to the official commendation regulations recently decided on by the Railways Ministry.

Certificates of commendation and rewards from Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta will be awarded to the recipients at the various railway bureaus throughout the country. Of those families, there are two that have seven members each working for the railway.

The families receiving the honors have fathers, sons and brothers working in the very front line of the nation's transportation service as engineers, conductors and so forth, who are performing their strenuous tasks day and night to keep the dial of the nation's network of railway lines in perfect working order. And behind the uninterrupted service to these employees are the cooperating efforts of the other members of the families.

The special commendation this time was intended as an expression of gratitude to the families and of reward to the deserving service of the railway employees.

MALAI ECONOMY SEES PROGRESS

Sufficiency in Food, Daily Necessities Now Being Attained

Domei

SHONAN, June 7.—Malai is now well on the way toward self-sufficiency in foodstuff and daily necessities under the vigorous policy of rehabilitation instituted by the Japanese Military Administration less than a year ago.

Japanese administrators have injected new life and vigor into every phase of the sluggish life of the peninsula which hitherto had been kept in economic dependence upon the outside by tyrannical British rule.

Malai is king of rubber production, and following the Japanese occupation, the country was faced with the problem of disposing the gigantic rubber surplus. There are hopeful signs now that this problem will be solved soon, as I visited Selangor Province and witnessed a rubber liquefaction plant which produces oil and gasoline from raw rubber. Throughout Malai there are numerous experimental stations engaged in turning rubber to other uses.

It is estimated that once the rubber liquefaction industry is firmly established in Malai, oil production in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be solved by a revolutionary process.

Jungle Being Cleared

As for the problem of food production, large tracts of jungle land all along the central highway of the peninsula are being cleared and will assure a new era of self-sufficiency.

Formerly, Malai imported rice from Thailand and French Indo-China, with the result that the whole peninsula had a very narrow expanse of paddy-fields under cultivation and a small population of rice cultivators.

Now a radical change has been seen through clearing of jungles, cultivation of war-devastated lots and utilization of idle land. Furthermore, various schools for training farming experts have been opened. These new developments all aim at expanding food production.

Governor Ken Tsurumi of Malacca said that his state was famed as possessing the best production of rice in Malai.

"Through efforts of the Japanese authorities," the Governor explained, "6,000 acres of paddyfields have been developed since last year. Furthermore, the authorities are now experimenting with rice plants exported from Taiwan where twice-a-year crop of rice is prevailing. Results so far obtained have been very satisfactory.

Farming Lessons Given

"Meanwhile, local farming methods are being changed with new information given by native primary schools with four hour-per-week lessons in agriculture. Agricultural training institues to train agricultural leaders have been established."

Malai formerly depended on foreign imports for such daily necessities as paper, fibrous goods, soap and others, and had no other industry worthy of the name. New-born Malai, however, is now starting production of these daily commodities.

One example in this new trend is the production of paper with the use of pulp obtained from bamboo, reeds and other trees. The new industry, when firmly established can be expanded greatly since the materials are obtainable almost without limit. The paper manufacturing is now being carried on in Selangor State.

Soap manufacturing industries were formerly in Shonan Island, but the total output was not enough to meet the demand of the whole land. Now the same industry has undergone a change both in its scale and method. It is proceeding with the use of potassium obtained from ash of burnt trees, in place of soda and palm oil, to produce fine soap.

Malai is thus nearing self-sufficiency in manufacturing daily commodities with the development of modern industries.

Women's Aviation Body To Hold Grand Meeting

A women's grand rally in response to the glorious death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, will be held on June 11 from 1 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan by the Japan Women's Aviation Association.

The meeting will be supported by the Navy Ministry, the Aviation Bureau, Tokyo Municipality, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Japan Women's Association.

About 2,000 women mostly mothers and sisters of boys enrolled in the youth aviation corps, are expected to attend the meeting.

The program will include speeches, showing of the motion picture "Navy War Record" and the presentation of the play "Follow Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto."

INSIDE AMERICA

Biggest Tax Delinquency in History Expected In U.S. This Year—Negro Problem Vital

President Roosevelt has been telling the American people since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that the United States, among other things, is fighting to bring about racial equality throughout the world. If this declaration were not so tragic, it would deserve to rank as one of history's biggest jokes. For, as all the world knows, there is and has been less racial equality in the United States than in any other country in the world.

An enlightening picture of the racial as well as other pertinent problems in America is presented by Time which, for doing so has had one of its editors arrested recently. The following articles are from the November 23, 1942 issue of this magazine.

Worse Than Prohibition

This week the Gallup poll came up with two fearful statistics: though in four months more U.S. adults than ever before will be liable for some form of Federal income tax, 77 per cent of them do not know today how much they will have to pay, or think they will owe nothing. Moreover, 75 per cent of them (in the lower brackets, 85 per cent) have not started saving ahead for their taxes.

Those statistics point to as grave a law-enforcement problem as the U.S. has faced since the 16th Amendment was ratified (in 1913) and Federal personal income taxes became constitutional. For the first time in U.S. history, tax delinquencies and defaults (Officially "delinquency" means failure to file a return that is due; "default" means filing the return but failing to make payment.) may become really widespread. If and when that happens, the consequences to the U.S. will be far worse than the lawlessness that was inspired by the Volstead Act.

For years the number of people subject to the once-mild-Federal tax laws amounted to less than 5 per cent of the population. As late as 1941, only 7,645,000 people paid the Federal tax. Even when the income tax jumped in 1941 (on 1940 incomes) and 16,000,000 filed, delinquencies and defaults did not increase proportionately.

But next year, some 27,000,000 people are expected to be liable for regular income taxes, and an additional 23,000,000 will be liable for the new .5 per cent Victory Tax. That is almost 40 per cent of the total U.S. population and almost 100 per cent of adults with incomes.

There will also be countless draftees and enlisted men who will be in no position to pay taxes on incomes they are no longer earning. And there is the unpleasant fact that, after the war, high-paid workers, now drawing overtime, will find their pay checks drastically cut.

A pay-as-you earn tax plan is the only answer yet proposed for this impasse. Yet the U.S. is still only talking about such a plan. First suggested by Beardsley Ruml (New York Federal Reserve Bank chairman and R. H. Macy treasurer), it ran into a barrage of criticism from a jealous Treasury. The Treasury objected to the fact that Mr. Ruml's idea involved "forgiving" 1941 taxes, which would admittedly have given a break to big earners in 1941 who were small earners in 1942. (Among the beneficiaries would have been the Treasury's No. 1 Congressional pleader, obstinately high-minded Randolph Paul, who was a prosperous corporation-tax lawyer in 1941.)

Given enough public support, there is still hope that, before next March, some modification of the Ruml Plan will finally become law. One pay-as-you-go bill has already been introduced in the House by Ways & Means Committeeman Donald H. McLean (Rep., N.J.). In the Senate Finance Committee, Republican members Vandenberg and Taft and Democrats Byrd and Chairman George all favor some form of pay-as-you-go. Last week never-say-die Beardsley Ruml was once again campaigning: "Nothing can be gained," cried portly, ebullient Mr. Ruml, "by arguing that people ought to have saved the tax on last year's income. The fact is that they did not do it and now they cannot do it."

Racial Equality?

Among all the labor bigwigs who attended the C.I.O. convention this month in Boston, no man had more unpleasant news on his mind than Left Wing Communist-inclined Reid Robinson, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Coming up to Boston for a love feast with Phil Murray and the boys he ended up taking a trip across the continent in a U.S. Army bomber trying to quell mutiny among his own miners.

Cause of the hurried trip was the flat refusal of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Local No. 1 at Butte, Mont. to allow Negro workers down the shafts of Anaconda Copper. This was in grim defiance of C.I.O.'s strong pro-Negro policies. It was also in defiance of the U.S. Army, and of an Administration patently striving to promote amicable Negro-white relations among the labor forces of this country.

The rumpus at Butte goes back to last month when the Army furloughed 4,000 soldier miners in an effort to ease the terrific shortage of labor in the nonferrous mines. In Utah a few of the new recruits were turned down because of physical disabilities which the Army had passed but which would not stand up in the face of stiff health requirements of the Utah mines. But to Butte were assigned about 30 physically healthy furloughed Negro soldiers who had only to meet the requirements of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Local No 1—so old it is known as the "mother local"—headed by an oldtime, plain-spoken Irish miner Jim Byrne.

Local No. 1's requirements proved stiffer than the army had expected. When the first 14 Negroes appeared at the pit, 100 miners on the night shift walked out but were urged back to work by the management. Subsequently the whole local refused to work as long as a single Negro was below ground. It was at that point that Mr. Robinson was called from Boston, arrived in Butte for a Sunday meeting held in the Fox Theater. Solemnly, 1,700 miners listened to telegrams from Phil Murray, Paul McNutt, General Brehon Somervell. Solemnly they voted to stick by their guns.

This week the Anaconda copper mines were still open, though not operating at full capacity for want of labor. The negroes were still in Butte, but all above ground.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

achieved. With the onset of the China Affair and then of the War of Greater East Asia, the importance of scientific research has been emphasized and various bodies for contact and advancement of research have emerged, culminating in the establishment of an administrative machinery like the Technical Affairs Board, which has been a matter for congratulation for the sake of scientific progress in this country.

The problem now is the tendency to appoint committees without due consideration as to their real utility. Even since the establishment of the Technical Affairs Board, administration over science and engineering has lacked unity and each organization is appointing its own committee or committees to deal with its own problems in its own way. Even in the same organization, in extreme cases, committees of the same sort independent of one another exist.

Where the number of scientists and engineers is large enough to justify such overlapping, it may not be wholly without some advantage to have two committees on the same set of problems because they could attack them from different angles but the fact is that in many cases there is no such plethora of scientists and engineers so that the same faces are apt to appear at different committees, the members being overworked for no useful purpose. The place of the true scientist is in the laboratory and not on a committee.

It is hoped, therefore, that appropriate rationalizations would be effected in the various committees so that there will be more men and time devoted to research work and less to committee meetings.

N. African Puppet Regime

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The characteristic feature of the anti-Axis camp is the deep undercurrent of antagonism among its members for all its outward show of unity against the Axis forces. The antagonism between the Anglo-American combination and the Soviet Union need not be reiterated but even between the United States and Britain there is intense rivalry, which is coloring all their relations, and which breaks out at every turn. The De Gaulle-Giraud issue in North Africa, which has agitated the United States and Britain since fall last year when the Anglo-American forces invaded French territory, and which has only just been settled after a fashion, is a case in point.

Evidence of Anglo-American rivalry can be seen in India, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. It is not merely the question of American designs on the legacies of Britain. It is the common feature of individualistic democracies to give themselves over to limitless material desires. It is inevitable that a Britain which has monopolized the wealth of the world and a United States which is seeking to rule the world as a result of the current war should clash at every turn. The significance of the North African issue lies in the fact that this rivalry between the United States and Britain has become interwoven with the internal dissension and fission that characterize traditional French politics.

The compromise reached on June 4 may be considered a triumph of crafty Britain over the simpler and headlong United States. Deputy Premier Attlee in replying in the affirmative to the question of Laborite Cox in the House of Commons on June 1 whether MacMillan, Minister for North Africa, really had achieved a splendid success as rumored unmistakably suggests the victory of Britain over the United States. Thus the British maneuvers in North Africa, undertaken to check the activities of the United States there since the assassination of Darlan, may be considered to have succeeded to some extent.

The compromise plan in itself is based on the letter of Giraud to de Gaulle under date of April 27, (1) opposing the organization of a provisional government, (2) proposing the organization of a council composed of representatives of various administrative services and governors-general of colonies, (3) proposing appointment of a commission on which both the Giraud and de Gaulle factions are to be represented and (4) providing that the chairmanship of both the council and committee should be alternately held by Giraud and de Gaulle and that all decisions of these bodies must be countersigned by the two generals. The compromise reached is to work along the Giraud plan but to have the supreme committee filled with de Gaullists except for the aged General Georges and the commonplace politician Monet.

Thus compared with the de Gaulle faction the Giraud camp is to be represented only by men of little ability and less prestige, while the more influential men such as General Nogues and former Governor-General of Algeria Marcel Peyrouton have been sent away to the Sahara. Thus Britain which seemed to have been making a strategic retreat in regard to the North African issue since fall last year, has scored a throw against the United States.

Naturally, the present compromise has not ended the Anglo-American rivalry in North Africa, nor has it unified the French puppet regimes there. No more can it be regarded as a way to the restoration of France, for the only way to the revival of France lies in absolute cooperation with Germany along the Petain-Laval policy, as Premier Laval has pointed out. We are glad to note in this connection that the patriotic movements in France and the indiscriminate bombings perpetrated by the barbarous Anglo-American airmen are opening the eyes of the French people to the patent fact.

Gorky Bombed For Third Time By Luftwaffe

(Continued from Page 1)

of June 6 conducted a vigorous attack on the munitions industrial area for an hour at Gorky for the third time. In that raid one German plane was lost.

3. German air units on June 6 sank three Soviet torpedo boats on the coast of the Black Sea.

4. On June 5 and 6, the Germans shot down 83 Soviet planes on the Eastern front.

GENERAL YUNG EXPLAINS MOVE

Tells Press His Aim Is to Cooperate Fully In Building New Order

Domei

TSINAN, June 7.—Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng, who joined the National Government of China with 20,000 troops yesterday, declared that his purpose of joining the peace movement is to cooperate in constructing a Greater East Asia. He also said that he will aid in driving out the Communists from the country, at a press interview held at 10 a.m. today in the Shantung Hall here.

Lieutenant-General Yung's statement follows:

"With the liberation of the Chinese from the oppressive Anglo-American Imperialism and the active participation of the National Government in the war with the firm determination to live or die with Japan, faith in the construction of a Greater East Asia has become stronger."

"Further resistance by Chungking would only mean supporting and building up the Communist power with Anglo-American assistance. It will only mean further misery for the Chinese people. I decided to join the peace camp after carefully considering the two movements.

"Chungking is suffering from shortage of supplies as a result of the empty promise of Anglo-American Powers. It is needless to say what effect this is having on the thoughts of Chungkingites.

"In the space of three years since return of the National Government to Nanking, the reconstruction of China has progressed amazingly with wholehearted assistance from Japan. I sincerely hope that I shall be able to contribute toward the reconstruction of China."

Death Was Fast Chilling His Body As Air Officer Makes Last Report

Comrades Rush to Aid Lieutenant When He Falls—Find His Body Icy Cold—Had Been Shot Through Chest

The almost incredible story of Lieutenant XX who made his last report while his body was fast chilling under the icy hands of death, is being passed on from one Japanese base to another in the South Pacific, according to the report of a member of the Navy Press Section from an undisclosed base.

Lieutenant XX had command of the Japanese planes that downed 47 enemy planes in fierce encounters over Russel Island of the Solomon group. After the combat the sea eagles returned to their base about four o'clock in the afternoon. They returned singly, in twos and threes with dents of the enemy shot visible here and there on the silver wings. Lieutenant XX alighted from his plane and watched the skies for the safe return of the sea eagles who had fought so valiantly with him on this day.

Except for a slight pallor of his face, there was nothing unusual about Lieutenant XX as he stood erect scanning the skies with his field glass. Several hours passed before the last of the wild eagles had reached the base and made his report to Lieutenant XX. Then, Lieutenant XX walked steadily toward the commanding base officer and delivered his report clearly and in detail.

The report finished, Lieutenant XX raised his hands in salute to his superior. The next instant the hitherto erect form of Lieutenant XX crumbled to the ground.

The base commander and others rushed forward to assist the Lieutenant. The body they touched was icy cold. Hurriedly they stripped off his life saving girdle and aviator's suit. An enemy bullet had pierced the Lieutenant's breast and the blood streaming downward into his boots was now dripping out from the top. The heavy aviator's suit and the life saving girdle had prevented the blood from oozing outward. None had guessed the Lieutenant's condition.

A moment ago, the Lieutenant had just uttered the last words of his report. Could the body have chilled so instantaneously if death had not already claimed the body even as Lieutenant XX was making his report? His spirit had carried on when the body had failed.

Thus, in the South Pacific as well as in the other battle areas, the glorious virtues of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the indomitable fighting spirit of Lieutenant XX forever lead the sea eagles of the Imperial Navy to victorious achievements for the final crushing of America and Britain.

U.S. Given Lesson On Japan's Power

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy actually had to deal with an extremely formidable foe, since all the remnants of the Attu Japanese Garrison had been determined to fight to the last man.

"Now, about the question of the United States' population. America's population is only 30,000,000 more than the Japanese 100,000,000. Suppose America sends out to the front all her men except the aged and children, the fighting strength they could thus obtain would scarcely be 40,000,000. As it was their surprise attack operation carried out at Attu, a very small northern island, the Americans could afford to send 10 times as many troops as the Japanese. But in order to smash the iron-tight front of the Japanese 100,000,000 strong, the Americans would naturally face a necessity to concentrate for the purpose a huge armed force aggregating 1,000,000,000. Can the enemy, America, really do such a thing? If she can't, she already may well be said to have lost her war mathematically.

"The Japanese sacrifice at Attu—the gallant and heroic death of the two thousand under the leadership of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki—caused serious flurry and agitation on the part of the American leaders of war. This fact is to be pointed out as a signal achievement on the part of the Japanese.

"The enemy, at the outset of the current war, learnt a costly lesson at Pearl Harbor as to the real offensive fighting power of the Japanese. Then at Guadalcanal and only quite recently at Attu the enemy were given a telling object lesson at the hands of the Japanese as to what our Japanese defensive fighting power is.

"When we think that America pitiably does face such as extremely formidable foe as the Japanese who will do their utmost to win victory or else die gallant and heroic deaths en bloc, the Yankees, arrogant and impudent as they are, must now already be doubtless repenting their mistaken step taken to plunge themselves headlong into the present war.

U.S. to Issue Bonds

Domei

LISBON, June 7.—An issue of special bonds amounting to $2,500,000,000 will be made in the latter part of June in order to secure necessary funds to be spent before the third warbond issue scheduled to be made in September, United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. announced last night, according to reports from Washington.

Anxiety in Uruguay

BUENOS AIRES—The increasing scarcity of potatoes, meat, vegetables and fuel has greatly disquieted public opinion in Uruguay and the recent warning uttered by Vice-President Henry Wallace of the United States about the necessity for all American nations "to tighten their belts" has left a very painful impression in the country, states a report from Montevideo.

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RANGOON HOLDS BIG ART SHOW

Nippon, Burmese And Indian Works Placed on Exhibit

Domei

RANGOON, June 5.—An international painting exhibition displaying some 100 works by Japanese Burmese and Indian artists will be held here from tomorrow for four days under the sponsorship of the Publicity Department of the Military Administration.

When the holding of the exhibition was announced several months ago, painting circles of Burma responded with great enthusiasm as this is the first time that such an exhibition is being held in this country.

Of some 300 works submitted, 100 were selected for display at the exhibition. Of this number 90 were done by Burmese and Indian artists, while the remaining 10 were by Japanese soldier-artists and civilians in Burma.

The first prize went to Surgeon-Lieutenant Jun Matsushima, a member of the Nika Art Society in Japan, the second prize to a Burmese painter by the name of U Ngwe Gaing, and the third prize jointly to Sub-Lieutenant Matsuno of the Japanese garrison in Burma and Maung Bu Kin, a Burmese.

U Ngwe Gaing, who painted the second prize winning piece entitled "Japanese Harp Player" and seven other pieces, is a self-made artist rated the foremost Burmese painter of the realistic school. His name is not unfamiliar to art lovers in Japan for he submitted three paintings for display at the first Greater East Asiatic Art Exhibition held in Tokyo last year.

When interviewed at his home U Ngwe Gaing stated as follows:

"To make a living in Burma, Burmese and Indian artists find it necessary to engage in commercial painting and hence cannot study as they wish. However, the present exhibition, which is the first of its kind to be held in Burma, has greatly stimulated interest in art, for which we feel very grateful. I hope that such exhibitions will be held more often in the future.

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